

# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 193.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### By the Atlantic Cable.

**BERLIN, Aug. 21.**—It is asserted that the hostile attitude maintained towards the government of the King of Prussia by the kingdom of Hanover, the people of electoral Hesse, Nassau and the late free city of Frankfurt, has determined the Prussian executive to at once destroy their independence and annex them completely to the kingdom of Prussia.

**HANOVER, Aug. 21.**—King George of Hanover has been formally advised that the King and government of Prussia demand the abdication of his crown. The aged and blind exiled monarch is willing to take the step, but declares it to be in favour of his son. The Queen of Hanover is using every effort to secure the succession of her son, but Prussia gives her no assurance.

**LONDON, Aug. 21st.**—The Emperor Napoleon has assured the government and cabinet of England that France will not demand the fortresses of Marienberg and Philippville from Belgium, in the event of territorial changes occurring on the continent of Europe.

**FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 21.**—General La Marmora has been removed from his position as Chief of the Staff of King Victor Emmanuel; Gen. Ciafini succeeds him. La Marmora has not been in favour with the people since the period of the defeat of the Italian army at Custoza. When the invasion of Venetia was determined upon, the plans submitted for adoption were debated in a council of war. La Marmora advocated a direct advance on the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, Ciafini advising a march so as to avoid them; the counsels of La Marmora prevailed, however, and the result is known. Ciafini's plan was subsequently carried out and it succeeded. Gen. La Marmora has not regained his popularity since, and hence the change.

**ST. PETERSBURG, August 21.**—The Poles who are held in exile and imprisonment in Eastern Siberia, have risen in revolt against the Russian authorities. The military were at once employed against them, and thirty-five of the insurgents were killed, and the remainder captured or dispersed over the country.

**ATHENS, Aug. 21.**—Advice received in this city from Candia, dated on the 9th inst., state that the Christian population there demanded certain measures of reform from the Porte, which being refused, they rose in arms, displaying the standards of the three protecting powers and of Greece. They have proclaimed their independence.

**LONDON, August 25, noon.**—Advice has been received to-day, in official circles here, announcing that a treaty of peace between the contending powers of Prussia, Italy, Austria and Bavaria was concluded by the plenipotentiaries in session at Prague, on Thursday last. The treaty was officially signed by the plenipotentiaries, on behalf of their respective governments, on the same day. Among the provisions of the treaty is one that the troops, now at different points, shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes within three weeks.

**VIENNA, Saturday, Aug. 25, p. m.**—The Emperor Francis Joseph has determined to strengthen his empire as well as his hold upon the affection and loyalty of his subjects by granting a new constitution and ministry to Hungary. It is announced officially that a new ministry will soon be formed for Hungary upon the basis of the constitution granted the Magyars in 1848, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution of 1848.

**PARIS, Aug. 25, p. m.**—The Empress Charlotte will not return to Mexico, and it is conceded on all hands that the empire in that country approaches its end. It is authoritatively announced that if additional French troops are sent to Mexico, it will be only a sufficient number to protect the interest of French subjects during the fall of the empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico. They will not be used to subvert the Empire and the dynasty of Maximilian.

**PRAGUE, Aug. 25, p. m.**—The session of Venetia to Italy was fully accomplished before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria, was signed. Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to Victor Emmanuel.

**LONDON, Aug. 25, p. m.**—Advice has been received to-day from Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, via the Persian Gulf, that a civil war has broken out in Japan.

**BERLIN, Sunday, Aug. 21.**—The King of Prussia has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies who presented the address voted by that body. The King made a speech in reply, when he professed to feel great joy at the favourable attitude of that legislative body. He said however, that if another conflict arose with the Deputies on the questions of the budget and the army, or other subjects which are vital to the interests of the state, he would not precisely as he did before. The King added that he thought another conflict was impossible.

**LONDON, August 26.**—The cholera statistics of London show a decrease in the deaths.

The official province (?) correspondence praises the moderation of Napoleon, and credits him with the desire not to disturb friendly relations, or interfere in German politics, and asserts that the hopes of a different character emanate from the influence of opposite parties in France. The article adds that Prussia will take steps for the incorporation of the conquered North German states without delay.

The London Times, editorially, says that Napoleon has disappointed the lovers of mischief, and has proved staunch to his principles.

Other London journals express satisfaction with his decision.

The Prussian government intended to announce to parliament on the 15th the annexation of the conquered states, but was prevented by the influence of illustrious persons at court. The mission of Gen. Manteuffel to Hamburg was attended with complete success.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—

"The Empress of Mexico is endeavouring to obtain a release from obligations of paying what is due to France, out of the proceeds of the Mexican customs and should the effort prove ineffectual, she will announce as her ultimatum her husband's abdication of the Mexican throne."

### The Defence of the Province.

At the present time, when mysterious hints are thrown out that the Fenians are making extensive preparations for again invading Canada—within a few weeks at the furthest,—and fears are expressed that the Militia department has neglected to make needful preparations for defence, the following authoritative observations will command attention. They form part of some remarks addressed by Adjutant-General Macdougall to the Queen's Own, and the 13th Battalion, on their arrival at the camp at Thorold, near St. Catharines. After alluding to the alleged ill-will said to exist between the two battalions, for the purpose of expressing his disbelief in the rumour, he said:—

"Both newspapers and individuals have asserted that the government has been and is neglecting its duty in the matter of proper equipment for the volunteers. That statement is untrue. There is no foundation for it whatever. I would ask who is it that is responsible for the faulty equipment, who is responsible for the starving of the militia expenditure up to the last meeting of parliament? Why, the people of Canada through their representatives; and I declare positively that from the moment of the passing of the last militia estimates, no government could have done more than the present government has done to render the volunteer force efficient. It is natural that the people of Canada should be impatient in this matter, but they should consider that the labor to be performed is enormous and that the completion of it must take time. When it is considered that new clothing had to be issued to the greater part of the old existing force; that knapsacks, haversacks and water canteens had to be provided; that the field batteries required new harness as well

as guns and stores, and that the cavalry required saddlery and fire-arms, at the same time that about 150 new companies were to be equipped throughout, it must be evident that the work could not be done with that rapidity which all must so earnestly desire. Even before the militia estimates were passed an urgent request was forwarded to England that a complete equipment in knapsacks, haversacks, tent equipment, &c., for 35,000 volunteers should be sent to Canada, as well as for the necessary harness and armament of four field batteries and for a supply of heavy guns for the instruction of the garrison artillery. The Imperial stores in Canada have been drawn upon to their utmost capacity for our pressing wants, and to make up deficiencies contracts have been entered into in Canada for haversacks, water canteens and boots, and as a substitute for knapsacks, which can only be obtained from England, great coat straps have been made or are making in Canada sufficient to supply every man of the force. New rifles have been sent to London, Hamilton and Toronto for the purpose of exchanging damaged or unserviceable arms. I have entered into this explanation in order that the country may know that the militia department is doing its utmost duty to enable the volunteer force to take the field, if required, with that full and proper equipment which its merits so well deserve. There is yet another matter I must not forget before concluding. Certain individuals have publicly expressed the opinion that if the volunteers are sent into the field with their present weapons—the only ones, be it remembered with which it is possible at the present moment to supply either the volunteers or the regulars—to meet the Fenians with their superior repeating rifles the government of the country would only send them into the field to be murdered; and one man had the temerity to say that unless the volunteers were supplied with repeating rifles, he would recommend them not to turn out in defence of the country if called upon. Now, I say that the man who uses that language gives aid and comfort to the enemy; that I believe such language to be seditious, and the man who utters it is either a traitor or a fool. A well-meaning fool it may be, but a well-meaning fool is probably one of the most mischievous of human beings. People who speak in this manner would do well to remember that there is at present a very summary process of punishing seditious language, and certainly the man who should express himself as I have just described would richly deserve to be either shut up in prison as a traitor, or consigned to an asylum as a dangerous lunatic. And there is really no foundation whatever for any apprehensions on the score of inferior arms. If it were at all possible that the Fenians should invade Canada in any numbers armed with repeaters, for one would rather see those arms in their hands than good Enfield or Springfield rifles. In common with all experienced officers whose opinion I have heard, I consider every repeating rifle I have seen worthless as an infantry arm, and one fact I can tell you which is worth any amount of windy declamation on that an officer who commanded the company which was armed with Spencer rifles at Little Bidge, wished to exchange them back again for the old Enfield. I don't believe the government will ever arm the volunteers with repeating rifles, but I know they are most anxious to give them the best sample of breech-loaders, which are also, I believe, the best weapon for a soldier in the world. A message was sent to England several weeks back over the Atlantic cable for a sufficient supply of these breech-loaders, and I am in hopes that not many weeks—probably not many days—will elapse before the arrival in Canada of breech-loading arms for the whole volunteer force."—He concluded by calling for three cheers for the Queen, which were given with hearty good will.

There were 22 cattle, and 1,522 sheep and lambs, on a recent market day at Cambridge, near Boston, and as many at New York, which had been purchased in Canada. The demand for Canada stock is as steady as ever, and the American people are beginning to find out that they have to pay the duty upon it themselves.

# THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

Weekly Journal of Town and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at 7 o'clock: a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

One Line, first insertion	0 25
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Five to ten lines, first insertion	0 75
Each subsequent insertion	0 37 1/2
More than ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 03

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway to the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East 12 10 P. M.  
Night Express going East 12 22 A. M.  
Mixed Train going East 11 30 P. M.  
Day Express going West 6 50 A. M.  
Night Express going West 7 35 A. M.  
Mixed Train going West 10 45 A. M.  
Montreal Time.



# THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

## WHAT CONSTITUTES A COUNTY NEWSPAPER?

At the last meeting of the "Corporation of the County of Hastings," a certain resolution was passed, a copy of which was ordered to be "published in the County papers for one month."

Now, can any one tell what is meant by a "County" paper, in Canada? Everyone knows that in the old country there are some families which—by virtue of their ability to prove that their ancestors "came in with the Conqueror" (perhaps lived there even a century or two before that celebrated arrival), or else from the possession of extensive landed property—are generally considered to be entitled to the distinction of being ranked among the "County" families. And in novels which affect to describe fashionable life, allusions are not unfrequently made to the "county" paper, by which it is understood a newspaper which sticks up its tail only for Church and State, belongs to the good old Tory school of politics, and carefully chronicles the fashionable movements which interest the aristocratic "county" families; which steadily opposes all radical notions, and is coolly indifferent to the common affairs recorded in the columns of the paper published in the mushroom manufacturing towns. But as we have no exclusively aristocratic class, and few manufacturing towns, it is evident that a "County" paper here must be something different from what it is in England. What is it, then, that entitles some papers to this appellation, and deprives others of it? We ask it is a question, because we find that the resolution referred to has appeared in two newspapers published in Belleville, while it has been excluded from the columns of the Mercury; from which we

infer that the latter has no claim at all to the grand distinction of being a County paper. If the *Intelligencer* and the *Chronicle* are to be so considered, because Belleville is in the County of Hastings, then the Mercury has just as much claim to the title as they have, as Madoc is generally supposed to be situated in the same county. In fact, as the other two papers are published in a town which has a municipal council of its own, and is consequently not under the jurisdiction of the County Council, while the Mercury is the only paper published in the extensive territory over which the "Corporation of the County of Hastings" exercises control, it is quite clear that this is the only real, genuine COUNTY-PAPER after all!—If size, however, and not publication in the County, is to settle the question, then we admit, no matter how numerous and respectable our readers may be, there is but a small chance of our obtaining official recognition! or of our subscribers being supposed to have the slightest stake in the County!

Laith, however, we believe that the phrase "County papers" is due to the same origin, so fertile in shift, expedients, which endeavoured to hide the awkward prop of the ILLEGAL Marriage Licenses, under a special cloak, invented for the occasion. Unrecognised by the County Council, what the MERCURY says is, of course, entitled to no consideration at all! Well, Time will prove all things.

## PEACE—FOR THE PRESENT.

A treaty of peace between the late belligerents on the continent of Europe was signed at Prague on the 23rd ultimo; and within three weeks from that time all the troops were to leave the positions they then occupied, and to return to their own countries. It is by no means certain, however, that peace will be of long continuance. Austria accepts it at present from necessity, so as to recuperate her strength and make preparations for a renewal of the struggle to re-establish her power in Germany; and with this end in view she is taking steps to consolidate the disaffected Hungarians. Italy has obtained possession of Venetia, but has not yet got all the territory she covets; and she has acquired no glory, having been defeated both on land and at sea by the Austrians. Thus, owing what she has gained, entirely to the overwhelming defeat inflicted by Prussia on her enemy, Italy feels mortified and dissatisfied with the result of the war. The Emperor Napoleon can entertain no very friendly feeling towards Prussia, as he has received a decided snubbing at her hands, by the refusal to accede to his demand for the "rectification" of the frontier; and as his prestige has received another shock, in the very doubtful success of his attempt to establish Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, there is danger that he may take the earliest opportunity of doing something to regain his lately generally accepted—but very suddenly lost—reputation as arbiter of the state of continental Europe. Prussia alone has gained both glory and increased power, and with France and Austria alike eager to humiliate her, her future may not be so peaceful as in the first flash of triumph she may anticipate.

## Fenian Movements.

Chief Organizer James Stephens, in a recent address to the Fenians lamented that the Americans, before A. F. Wood, Esq.—As it generally happens in

show more sympathy for parties who wish to invade Canada, than for those who desire to achieve independence on Irish soil. He attributed this preference to the idea that the annexation of Canada would benefit America, whereas she thinks she has nothing to gain by the independence of Ireland. He pronounced this a grave mistake, contending that the annexation of Canada would follow as a certain consequence of the liberation of Ireland. He was proud to see so many members of the army of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and hoped to meet every man of them soon upon another soil, where he should be himself ere very long.

It is announced that Mr. Stephens and the escapee Dublin prisoners are sketching out their proposed battle ground, and in consequence of their recent activity, considerable aid is forthcoming in the way of contributions. Stephens is about to start on a western tour, and will visit Troy on the way. A delegation from Gen. Sweeney waited on C. O. Stephens last week, but he refused to have anything to do with either Gen. Sweeney or President Roberts.

The Roberts Fenians are about to hold a "congress" at Troy. It is stated that important resolutions will be made in relation to the failure of the invasion. It is also expected that the congress will finally decide whether it is expedient to inaugurate another Canadian invasion.

The New England Fenians, under the lead of "Col. A. P. Sinnott, (a native of New Brunswick,) are perfecting a new organization for the annexation of Canada and the Provinces to the United States. They decidedly repudiate having any connection with Mr. Roberts.

A dispatch to the New York World, from Chicago, says:—"Notwithstanding repeated reports that large bodies of Fenians were en route for Chicago from the south, not a regiment or company has yet arrived here. Despatches from Memphis, Nashville, and other southern cities, report hundreds of Fenians pushing towards some point on the northern lakes, but their precise destination is thus far kept a profound secret."

The Fenians in New York determined not to take any part in the ovation to President Johnson, on his arrival in that city, in the course of the excursion he is at present taking. The President has dismissed Mr. Clapp, postmaster at Buffalo, who sympathizes so strongly with the Fenians; and it is said he insists on Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, (another patron of Fenianism), leaving the cabinet. As the prosecutions against the remainder of the riders who escaped into the States has been dropped, too much reliance should not be placed on very active opposition by the Government to another raid.

A correspondent of the *Leader* makes the following suggestion:—

"Sir,—In a late number of your paper I read an extract from the New York Herald, glowing over the alarm and expense to which we Canadians were being subjected by the Fenian raids. A suggestion to us as a means of relief from all this, to them greatly desired end of annexation. Now, sir, not to say anything of the deplorable policy of this language, nor of the mean and contemptible idea thus entertained of supplanting us, even if ever so willing, capable of being driven into such a hateful union, it is one hint I would just give the Yankee encouragers of this Fenian scare. If there no danger of raids from Canada, or, Yankeeedom? I am, a Scot, and I have not forgot the history of my native land. Scotland was occasionally to be troubled with raids. How did she meet them? Simply by retaliation, and if this policy is gloated over by Fenian encouragers, is continued, Yankeeedom need not be surprised if some fine morning Buffalo or some other promising point should receive an unriendly visit.

Yours, &c., NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT."

THE ANNOUNCED ASSAULT CASE.—The consideration of the charge of assault, preferred by Mrs. Peden against Mrs. Bateman, which had been adjourned in order to procure witnesses to impeach the complainant's credibility on oath, was resumed on the 30th ultimo.



cases in which the complainant is concerned, there was a tolerably numerous audience, ready to derive a little amusement from the irrepressible volubility of the complainant, and the freedom with which, in spite of all attempts on the part of the Court to keep her within bounds, she gives vent to her unfavourable opinions of the witnesses against her.—The lovers of a little excitement were not disappointed, as a small fight came off outside the room in which the court was held, between defendant's husband and Adam Wilson, one of the witnesses on the first occasion; and another lively rough and tumble occurred while Wilson was being ejected from the room, by order of the magistrate, for repeated interruptions after being ordered to desist.—Three witnesses were examined, and all testified that from her general reputation, they would not believe complainant on oath.—We were not present while the above proceedings were taking place, not being aware the case was on—but much to our surprise, received a summons to attend forthwith, to "give evidence in the case." We were not, however, examined, the complainant expressing a desire to have the case closed, and at immediately after we entered the room.—The decision in the case was accordingly adjourned till the following morning.—In the extreme politeness with which Mr. Price expressed himself "Much obliged to Mr. S." as we were on our return home, we have come to the conclusion that the complainant expected us to give some particularly damaging evidence against her side of the question; but the fun of it is, "Joe" had concluded not to have us examined, as we had no evidence to give to strengthen his defence.—Nevertheless, as being within distant earshot of Mrs. Price's house, she has since excited a feeling considerably for our benefit; and we hope with as much satisfaction to herself as amusement to us.

A telegram from Quebec says that the Governor-General on Sunday last telegraphed per Atlantic cable for more troops. The cable to be at once despatched. Preparations are being made for their accommodation.

It is stated that John Davison will soon be conditionally released from Fort St. George, on bail or parole, on account of continued ill-health.

A rumour is current in Ireland to the effect that Viscount Morley will retire from the Government of Canada on the conclusion of his British provinces and Irish and now will become his successor. In this event, it is said Mr. Morley will likely become Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The cable telegraph six words a minute, and the electrician say it is eating its own head off the batteries are so heavy.

The London Review contains an article in review of the report of Gen. Banks, and that of Mr. Taylor for the annexation of Canada, in which it is argued that the value of this country may be judged by the British statement, by the statements contained in those reports. They place Canada at a large value.

The New Hampshire Patriot—The London Times of August 9 has the following account of the recovery of gunpowder in the House of Parliament—the first news of which was received by the public, but was discredited by some of the city papers:—"At three o'clock on Monday morning a somewhat startling discovery was made by the police on duty at the House of Parliament. A brown paper parcel was found, and what is called a slow-match attached to it. On examination the parcel was found to contain five pounds of fine gunpowder, done up in nine smaller parcels. A piece of string was tied several times round the parcel and round the match and it is supposed that the whole was thrown over the wall with the force of a lighted fuse. The string had been used as a fuse, and was burnt to the point at the edge of the parcel. The exact spot at which the powder was thrown is about five feet from the Little Abington side of the Victoria Tower. At this spot the wall is nine feet high, and it is supposed that the person who estimated his foolish and mischievous trick must have stood upon the steps of a public house at the extreme end of the wall. The powder, even if it had exploded, could not have done any harm to the House of Parliament beyond breaking a few windows."

METEORS EXPLODED.—On the 13th or 14th of November next, says Prof. R. Newcomb, of Yale College, a prodigious light of meteors, the most imposing of the kind, will make its appearance, probably for the last time in this century. Only thirteen of these meteoric showers are recorded between the years 500 and 1833. That of the latter year was a sublime spectacle. A 30 computed that not less than two

hundred thousand meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. This display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humboldt at Cumana, in South America, in 1799.

It is stated on the authority of Sir W. E. Logan, that a recent boring for oil at Golerich has a rock at the depth of nearly 1000 feet, a pure and concentrated brine, coming apparently from a bed of rock salt. Its geological position is lower than that of the Michigan salt rocks, and shows that we have here in the North-west a repetition of the salt basin of Central New York, which, like that of Golerich, is in the Onondaga formation, and in Upper Silurian rocks. Dr. Sterry Hunt, of the Geological Survey, has recently examined it, and we may soon expect from him a report and an analysis of the brine, which may be looked for in the report of the Geological Survey, now in press.

The Grand Trunk station at Kingston Mills were burnt down on Monday night, leaving nothing but the chimneys standing.

Squire Osbaldiston, the most renowned of English sportsmen, died last month, in his 79th year.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

### "O'FLYNN & JONES."

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS heretofore existing and carried on under the name and firm of the above has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL CLAIMS against the Firm, presented at the proper time, will be settled by E. D. O'FLYNN, who has assumed the liabilities, and ALL DEBTS due to the said Firm must be paid to E. D. O'FLYNN.

E. D. O'FLYNN,  
C. W. JONES.

Madoc, Aug. 23, 1866.

### Dissolution of Co-Partnership!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this Village, under the Name and Firm of

### DEANS & GRAY,

has THIS DAY expired by limitation of time.

ALL DEBTS due by the Firm will be PROMPTLY PAID on application being made to either of the Partners of the late Firm—E. D. O'FLYNN.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED to the late Firm of D. & G. must pay by the 1st of September next.

Are requested to Pay in their Several Amounts without delay.

Madoc, September 1st, 1866.

JAMES DEANS,  
E. D. GRAY.

### NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP!

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED into Co-Partnership, under the Name, Style, and Firm of

### Deans, Gray, & McGregor,

for the purpose of continuing the Business of the late Firm of DEANS & GRAY.

MR. DEANS is now at MONTREAL, purchasing STOCK for the

### FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Which will arrive and be Ready for Disposition at an early date.

Madoc 1st September, 1866.

JAMES DEANS. E. D. GRAY. JOHN H. GREGOR.

### NOTICE.

BY-LAW will be introduced in the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOODSTOCK and LAMARCA, at the meeting thereof to be held at MILL BRIDGE, Tudor, on MONDAY, September 3rd, 1866, at the hour of EIGHT A.M. for the purpose of ORIGINATING and Amending the 14th Consolidation of TUDOR CANADIAN MILLS, in the 1st Session of the Legislature, as Surveyed and Marked out by the Township Surveyor, on July 11th, 1866.

Of which All Persons interested are requested to take notice.

By Order.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Tudor, July 18th.

Township Clerk.

### RIPE FRUIT!

GREEN GAGES & RIFE APPLES.

For Sale by the Measure, at

A. WRIGHT'S.

## MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

STEWART & GILBERT,  
BELLVILLE.

APPLY to

## DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and has made a special study of Diseases of Children. Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, can at their own home, if required.

Belleville, June 28th, 1861.

## Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the latest Style only ONE DOLLAR AND HALF PER DOZEN (Two Dollars per Dozen in Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call on E. W. Terwilligar at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDING, Belleville.

## DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

## C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

## FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

## WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

## J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

## MR. GREAN,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

## FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KENLARS BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

## GENERAL STORE,

being Eight Miles distant from the Village of Madoc, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor, Six Acres of land attached, and for TERMS, inquire at the MADOC OFFICE.

## STRAYED!

ABOUT the 20th of JUNE a Bright Bay MARE of rather small size, with Black Mane, Tail and Feet; Five Years old. A Small Bunch on the fore utterlock in the eye, and a spot on the knee on the hind-quarter. She was pastured at W. O'BRIEN'S on the Huston Road, and was last seen about a quarter of a mile from her mistress.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward will be paid to any one bringing her back, or a proportionate amount for information well led to her recovery.

York River, July 12, 1866.

ALFRED THOMPSON.

## STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—in Dubois' New Brick Building, corner of Dubois and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KIRKLAND, STUART.

D. S. GILBERT.

## Save Your Money!

## W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGON, CARRIAGE, and FLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Road, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned, having commenced business anew, with a competent Workmen, at the charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand Best Light and Heavy Wagons, Bobs and Bobs in done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 4, 1866.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

## HEAVEN'S FAIREST OUT.

Spirit of Health, close thou these pleasant fair,  
And carry yet a woman by my side;  
For thou art beautiful "beyond compare,"  
Calm as the limpid, ever fresh-running tide.

How exquisite each hair and rounded limb?  
How sweet the purple fullness of each vein!  
Thy beauty makes all other beauties dim;  
All other joys are still alloy'd with pain.

How to watch thee in the ruddy child,  
Bouncing in rapture o'er the grassy mead,  
Chasing glad arches o'er unheeded wild,  
And gladly shouting at each daring deed.

Ah! who would not all other joys forego,  
All other treasures cast aside for thee?  
Thou dost a halo o'er the present throw,  
And lendest glimpses of a bright to be.

Oh Health! thou fairest, choicest gift of Heaven,  
How soon thy sweetness is by man forgot!  
Thou'rt unregarded where thou most art given,  
And valued most by those who have thee not.

## HAZELEY MILL.

A busy place is the old wooden mill at Hazeley from the rising to the setting of the sun, as the clanking wheels whirl steadily round to the music of the falling waters, and the miller's men bustle in and out, and up and down at their dusty labours.

And a cheerful place is the mill when the light of day is gleaming and glistening on the rapid stream beside it; and waggons from the neighbouring villages, or broad-faced farmers, in their chaise-carts, come to and fro to traffic with the wealthy miller; or tarry—for old acquaintance sake—for their way home from the town to discuss the rise in prices, or the latest news gathered there; or to have a social chat or cup of tea, with the miller's pleasant, hospitable wife.

But when night falls and work is over, the spot wears, to unaccustomed eyes, a dull and solitary aspect. On two sides the little river environs it closely; on the third the miller's garden and fields extend for a considerable distance; and on the other, the narrow highway alone separates the miller's domain from a few acres of woodland, the poor remnant of what had once been an extensive forest.

Not a house is nearer than a cluster of labourer's cottages, half-a-mile away; and the village of Hazeley, in itself too, on another straggling street, lies still further from the solitary mill. But those who once dwell within it knew no fears. For years they had found shelter and safety under its roof even when floods from the adjacent hills roared around the very doorstep, and isolated them for days from the dry ground beyond.

Their most troublesome visitors were but a footstep tramp, whose thanks and blessings were easily won by a seat in the porch, and a hearty meal; or—this was but rarely—a gang of gipsies, whom the prudent dame, with a view to the safety of her brood, while they encamped in the vicinity, was careful to conciliate.

Besides, Abel Weston, the miller, was large-limbed and strong-armed; and in the peaceful valley where he lived and prospered, greater crimes than the petty pilfering of saucy boys in the orchards or farmyards, were almost unknown.

From the time when she was a merry active child, delighted to help Mrs. Weston in her garden, or peep with awe-delighted eyes into the mysteries of grinding and bolting, Katie Morris, the neatest and prettiest little girl in Hazeley, had been a member of the miller's household.

At first she was welcomed as an amusing visitor; then prized for her tender assiduousities, when the dame's eyes began to fail, and her once active limbs to stiffen; and, eventually, as Katie was one of a large family, whose parents could scarcely contrive to maintain them all, it was arranged that she should receive a regular wage for her willing services.

From thenceforth she resided entirely with the aged couple; and as she blossomed into fair womanhood, her light footfall and merry songs filling the house with pleasant sounds, the miller and his wife grew to love their protégée as dearly as if she were their own child.

But her friends were not without that frequent blenheim-family pride. In their great Bible there were registered generations of stannish yeomen, who had intermarried with the most reputable and ancient families in the county; and Katie, who had never heard a reproachful word from her employers, saw their brows bent upon her sternly and disapprovingly, when their nephew and heir, handsome Hugh, so far forgot himself as to linger by her side in the porch at twilight, and to steal a kiss from her cheek as they parted.

Abel Weston could easily separate the young peo-

ple, and he did so, by sending Hugh to London to see a little of the world, under the guardianship of a bustling trader, who claimed kinship with him. But would this root out the love with which Katie had inspired the lad? And if not, what was to be done?

Hugh was ardent and impetuous, and if aroused by aught he deemed unjust, or even ungenerous, obstinate to a degree. Against his choice what had they to urge but her poverty and her birth? They had well liked Katie, and she deserved that they should; but they never forgot that her mother was the daughter of a squire who had grown grey in their own service, or that her father! ay, here lay the greatest difficulty of all—

Abel Weston had his hobbies, as other men have; his violin, which he treasured and encased, and played with the enthusiasm of a fanatic; and his politics.

A Conservative, as his sire had been before him, he staunchly upheld Church and State, and refused to believe that the party for whom he voted—whether in power or out of power—could ever do wrong. And his opinions and prejudices, strenuously adhered to, and always vehemently expressed, were sometimes rehearsed at the White Horse at Hazeley, where the wealthy miller was generally listened to with respect. But Harvey Morris, the father of Katie, a journeyman carpenter, in a paper cap and a patch-work jacket, not only chose to consider himself superior to the farming men who sat in the tap, and so quaffed his occasional pint at the door of the bar, but joined in the conversation carried on by the favoured few admitted to a seat within it. And not content with this intrusion, he had on more than one occasion ventured to contravene some of the miller's assertions; and to argue the rights and wrongs of the working classes with all the rhetoric of an intelligent, but uneducated and dissatisfied man.

His Morris, with his radical notions and errors, must be permitted to link himself with their family, and, perhaps, infuse his wild fancies into the mind of the young and enthusiastic Hugh? Abel Weston had begun by fostering a distaste for the saucy workman, whose denunciations of the Government measures had shocked and disgusted him; but little by little the rancorous feeling spread until it deepened into hate; and in his wrath he declared to his grieving name that he would sooner disinherit the boy than see him the husband of Katie Morris!

Katie was accounted by those who knew her best a high-spirited, quick-tempered girl; but now she bore changed looks and cold words uncomplainingly. To leave the mill was to quit Hazeley, and very possibly to see Hugh no more.

Besides, were not they who rebuked her his nearest and dearest relatives? and for his sake what could she not endure? By-and-by—so she hopefully argued—they would see that the love which had sprung up in their bosoms was no light passion which would wither beneath the first cloud in the sky; and, subdued by her patience and Hugh's entreaties, his uncle would withdraw his tacit opposition, and they should be happy once more.

And thus it might have been, but for the interference of her father. Some gossip-loving neighbour seized the first opportunity of condoling with him on the sorrowful looks of his daughter, Hugh Weston's departure, and the miller's harshness.

His pride in arms that a slight should be cast upon his child, Morris threw down the plane with which he was industriously flooring door-boards, and without vouchsafing a comment to his officious and now half-alarmed informant, put on his jacket, and went to the mill.

At the gate he encountered Katie, on her way to the village shop; and drawing her across the road to the shelter of the wood, angrily questioned her.

"You have been in tears! Nay, no denials! These purse-proud Westons have cast your poverty in your teeth, and told you that you are no fit match for their nephew; is it not so?"

She uttered a faint disclaimer, but he would not listen to it.

"I have heard the whole truth of the matter, so why try to deceive me? Come home, child! Nay, you shall stay there no longer. Why, who and what are they to despise you? There is more sense in your little finger, Katie, than in all their shallow pates together! They shall pay dearly for their insolent treatment of you!" and he shook his fist menacingly in the direction of the mill.

"Who has been telling you this, father? I have made no complaint. Is it known in the village?"

"Ay, child, for it was there I learned it. Leave this house at once. There is food and shelter for you at home."

"No," Katie replied, spiritedly. "I will never be a burden to you; nor stay in Hazeley to be pointed at. I will go right away."

"That's my brave girl! Never fret for Hugh Weston! The lad's well enough, but there are better husbands to be had than he."

But, with the sound of that name, Katie's resolves melted away, and sitting down on a felled tree, she wept piteously.

Not knowing how to console her, Morris paced about, his fire increasing with every sob that burst from the lips of his daughter as she wept.

At last he broke out furiously: "I must be a blind fool, or I should have seen this long ago, and taken you away. But they shall repeat every tear they have made you shed, as sure as my name's Harvey Morris! I'll have a day of reckoning with Abel Weston for this. Come home, I say, at once!"

"Oh! no, no, father!" she pleaded; "the dame is not well; I could not leave with no one at hand to help her. I will quietly say that you have bid me come away, and I promise you that some time in the evening I will let you know when I can be spared."

At first, Morris would not hear of this concession. The yearning tenderness Katie felt for those at whose board she had sat so long he could not comprehend, and was half disposed to rate her soundly for her want of spirit. But she was resolute; and, still muttering threats against those who contemned her, he plunged more deeply into the wood, too much disposed to return to his daily labours.

(To be continued.)

## VARIETIES.

When should you apply a sovereign remedy to your tooth?—When it is a-king.

A wicked old bachelor says that every woman is in the wrong until she cries, and then she is in the right instantly.

Beer-drinking is rapidly increasing in France. The beer is brewed chiefly in Alsace and Lorraine.

A pauper, named Maley, died recently in the Liverpool Workhouse, at the reported age of 106 years.

Among the late "inventions" in France which have been brought to light by the recent discussions on the needle gun, is one which fires twenty balls a minute, and has a musket-butt in the butt.

At a meeting lately held in Sydney, it was resolved to make arrangements for the completion by April, 1870, of a memorial to commemorate the discovery of New South Wales in 1770, by the great English navigator, Captain Cook.

At Derby assizes, recently, Mr. Justice Mellor remarked that it had always been his opinion that calling many witnesses to prove one fact was like adding a large quantity of water to a small quantity of brandy—it made it weak.

"Can you box the compass?" said the proprietor of a yacht to an ignorant pretender who was a candidate for the post of captain. "Box it!" repeated the ignoramus; "I could put it in my waistcoat pocket."

The statistics of the police-office at Scotland-yard, London, show that independent of the unknown thieves, there are no less than 16,900 criminals in the metropolis known to the police. Of these 107 are burglars, 11 horse-stealers, 141 dog-stealers, 3,657 snafemen or common thieves, 38 highway robbers, 783 pickpockets, and 110 housebreakers.

An old divan said to a young preacher who had just preached a sermon of the intensely horrible order, "You are too flowery, and your flowers are all the flowers of sulphur."

What is the difference between a volunteer who shoots wide of the target, and a husband who blackens his wife's eyes?—The one misses his mark, and the other marks his miss.

A countryman who was charged with ten gallons of whiskey, which a publican put in an eight-gallon keg, said he "didn't mind the money overcharged, so much as he did the strain on the keg."

Lord Dundreary has just given his opinion with regard to that much-vexed question—marriage with a deceased wife's sister. "I—I think," he says, "marriage with a deceased wife's thither is very proper and very economical, because when a fellow marries his deceased wife's thither, he—he hath only one mother-in-law."

Professor de Morgan went to hear an organ played by a performer who seemed very desirous to exhibit one particular stop. "What do you think of that stop?" he was asked. "That depends upon the name of it," said he. "Oh! what can the name have to do with the sound?" "That, which we call a 'swell,'" said he. "The name has everything to do with it," said he; "if it be a flute-stop, I think it very harsh; but if be a railway-whistle-stop, I think it very sweet."



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 194

MADOC (GLASTINGS CO. C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### Rifle Associations for Defensive Purposes.

On the 15th ult., an address was delivered in the Town-Hall, Guelph, County of Wellington, by Dr. Howitt, "On the Formation of Rifle Associations for Defensive Purposes." The general features of the scheme propounded were cordially approved of by the large and influential public meeting assembled on the occasion, and a committee was appointed to communicate with the Militia Department with respect to such organization. The address has also been printed in pamphlet form, and 1,000 copies circulated with the view of procuring the co-operation of other parts of the Province, to facilitate the development and general adoption of the scheme.

We have received a copy of this pamphlet, on the wrapper of which appears the following significant and suggestive quotation:—

"It is pre-ordained that nations, like individuals, shall struggle for existence; and a beneficent Providence has so ordered that out of the struggle shall come strength and greatness."

From the above, and the general tenor of his introductory remarks, Dr. Howitt is evidently convinced that from our close proximity to so great and ambitious a nation as the United States, there is danger that at some future time British America will have to fight for its separate existence; and he argues,—as the resources of these Provinces are too limited to keep up a sufficient military organization to render them secure against anything beyond a mere filibustering invasion,—that if war should ever unhappily occur, our only safety would be in the resistance which the masses—the bone and sinew of the country—could offer to the aggressive foe. He points out that in proportion as the inhabitants of a country are accustomed to the use of arms the difficulty of conquest is increased; and that our most effective weapon for defence is the rifle. He believes that with 150,000 of the best breech-loading rifles, in the hands of 150,000 men who knew how to handle them, with such trained forces as are now organized or being organized, together with the assistance Fatherland would be able and willing to send us, we could hold our own against any power in the world.

With reference to the scheme proposed for furnishing Rifle Clubs with arms, Dr. Howitt states—

"The object simply is to arm for defensive purposes a great part of the effective inhabitants of the country, with the most approved breech-loading rifle, and accustom them to its use, without incurring any serious outlay on the part of the Government, or without making such a demand on the time of the people that would materially interfere with those industrial pursuits, upon which the prosperity of the country so much depends. It is proposed to attain this object by a joint action on the part of the different municipalities and the Government. It is upon the assumption that this co-operation can be secured that the plan is based. Without such co-operation the whole scheme falls to the ground. There is something which the municipalities must do, and there is something which the Government must do.

"1. The different municipalities must appropriate annually a certain reasonable sum to be distributed as prizes. The prizes to be awarded to the best 'rifle shots' in the different municipalities.

"2. The Government must supply the rifle to the different municipalities at something below cost price, and cartridges at cost price; and at the same time appropriate annually a certain sum for prizes to be competed for by the best 'marksmen' in the Provinces.

"3. For every two or three municipalities some one must be appointed with a fixed salary, to be paid either by the Government or by the municipalities, who shall combine within himself the double function of Rifle Inspector and Rifle Instructor.

"Assuming that this joint action on the part of the Government and the Municipalities can be secured, we will proceed to the consideration of some of the details of the scheme.

"The prize money contributed by each County or Riding would have to be divided into two portions. One portion to be appropriated for Township prizes the other for County prizes. The successful competitors at the Township matches alone being allowed to compete at the County matches. This division might be so ordered that a County prize would be double that of a Township prize. Again, the successful competitors at the County matches only should be allowed to compete for Provincial prizes. For illustration, let us assume that the South Riding of Wellington which is composed of four Townships, would vote the sum of \$1,200 annually, and that our Government would be liberal enough to come down with, we will say, \$4,000. Of the \$1,200 I would make two sums,—one of \$800 and the other of \$400. I would divide the \$800 into four equal parts. This would give us \$200 for each township of the Riding. Out of each \$200, twelve prizes might be formed, ranging from \$4 up to \$50. Of the remaining \$400, twelve County prizes likewise might be made; these would range from \$5 up to \$100. And of the \$4,000 appropriated by Government there could be twelve prizes formed just ten times as large as the County prizes. The highest prize being \$1,000 and the lowest \$80. By this arrangement every competitor at a Township match would have a chance of carrying off one of twelve prizes, varying from \$4 to \$50, and every one who was successful would have a second chance of one of twelve prizes at the County match, varying from eight to 100 dollars, and every fortunate competitor there would have the still further chance of carrying off one of twelve Provincial prizes, varying from 80 to 1,000 dollars. (It is of course understood that Volunteer Companies of the different Municipalities will not be excluded from these competitions.)

"Now I am convinced that the desire of competing for these prizes, coupled with the more laudable desire of possessing a weapon for the purpose of defending the land they so dearly love, would furnish a motive sufficiently powerful to induce most of our young men, especially in the more rural districts, and many of our older men too, to purchase that weapon at their own cost, and habituate themselves to its use, provided it could be obtained at a reasonable price, say for about \$10."

The remainder of the address was devoted to a consideration of the details of the purchase and distribution of rifles; the formation and regulation of Rifle Clubs; the duties of the Rifle Inspector and Instructor; and the various advantages which would arise from the general adoption of the scheme proposed.

### Escape of "Mike" Murphy from Jail.

CORNWALL, Sept. 2.—The residents of this usually quiet town were thrown into the greatest excitement this morning upon learning that "Mike" Murphy and five other Fenian prisoners had succeeded in making their escape from the jail here last night. It seems the prisoners, who were all confined in the south wing of the building, managed to excavate under the prison wall, and from which escape was easy. Having got off the premises, they broke open a boat-house, seized a boat and made their way across the Canadian channel to an island opposite, where they landed, and carrying the boat about a mile over the island to the American channel, they made good their escape to Angers town, on the American shore, where they were heartily welcomed by a number of sympathizing Fenians, who appear to have been aware of their cell last night there was no appearance of anything being wrong; but it is evident that they had friends outside assisting them in making their escape. It is a matter of much surprise and concern to the prisoners managed to pass the sentinels unobserved, and many of the townsfolk are already calling loudly for a strict investigation into the case, in order that the guilty or negligent may be punished for having allowed the prisoners to escape from justice. The jail and military authorities are very much excited over the affair, and appear very anxious to find it to be very humiliating to be thus cheated by Murphy and his companions.

Another account of the escape of the prisoners says:—They raised a plank of the floor in one of the passages and dug their way out beneath the jail. The process must have been going on at night, no doubt for some time. The passage as now seen is a nicely rounded one about four feet deep on each side and four feet in length under the wall.—The prisoners are supposed to have taken advantage of a severe thunderstorm which lasted for a couple of hours after midnight. The best of one of the sentries was within a few feet of the spot where they broke ground in coming out, but it is thought that the sentry must have been in his box taking shelter from the rain, a

circumstance which was doubtless shrewdly anticipated.—The escape is felt here to be a very humiliating matter. The jail has been condemned for insecurity by the inspectors, yet the feeling cannot be restrained that there has been a gross laxity of vigilance on the part of the jail officials.—The Fenian prisoners remaining are—Kearney, Kelly and Hannett. These gave the alarm about five o'clock this morning. They say they knew nothing of the jail breaking and escape of their fellow-prisoners until they missed them on awaking. There will, it is said, be an early investigation into the affair.

### By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Thursday (noon), Aug. 30.—The Canadian government has asked the home government to send more troops to Canada, owing to apprehended trouble with the United States growing out of the Fenian invasion and the modification of the neutrality law of the United States. The home government has decided to send two regiments of infantry and one cavalry to Canada, and preparations are making for their departure.

Aug. 31.—The 13th Hussars and 53rd and 61st foot, are ordered to Canada at once, and it is possible that more troops will be ordered there.

September 1.—The threatened raid by the Fenians into Canada has received serious notice on the part of the British government, who are taking active precautionary measures. Three batteries of artillery have lately been sent to Quebec.

The London Times, in view of the question arising between England and America, growing out of the recent war in the United States and the recent raid by the Fenians into Canada, urges the British government to take into serious consideration the feasibility of the necessity of so extending the provision of the neutrality laws as to hold the different governments to a strict liability for all acts in violation of that law committed on the subjects of each.

LIVERPOOL, September 3.—Two steamships of the Cunard line have sailed for Canada with troops. The Telegraph says the only object in sending troops to Canada is simply to meet the spirit manifested by the colonists in the late Fenian raid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—Affairs in Turkey are in a very bad state.—The revolt in Candia progresses. The inhabitants of Cyprus have asserted their independence of the Turkish empire. Constantinople is announced in a state of siege.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—The official formalities incident to the regular session of Venice to Italy have been completed by Austria. King Victor Emmanuel and his people are in full possession, and the Austrians will march from Venice and evacuate the fortresses of the Quadrilateral on the 5th of September.

### Recovery of the Lost Atlantic Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sept. 2.—The cable of last year was picked up this morning at 4:40 o'clock, in latitude 51:52, longitude 36. The splice was made and the cable lowered at 7 a.m. The Great Eastern is now 700 miles from here, paying out. Everything is going on well, and they expect to reach here on Saturday next.

The expedition with the Great Eastern had been out 24 days, and all hope of success had been abandoned by the telegraph people here.

The news reached Valencia at 4 minutes past 5 o'clock. Signals are sent through the cable with perfect accuracy, and we are talking with the Great Eastern every moment via Valencia, Ireland. About three hours after the recovery of the cable, the splice was made with the cable stowed in the main tank of the Great Eastern, and the lowering of the cable into the sea immediately took place. The big ship is now paying out the wire, and approaching Heart's Content on her return at about the same rate she maintained in the former late expedition.

The news of the recovery of the cable created a great sensation here. The British and American flags were immediately hoisted over the telegraph station, as signals of joy, amid great cheering.

## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 25

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.10 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12.22 A.M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.30 P.M.
Day Express going West, 6.50 A.M.
Night Express going West, 7.33 A.M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.45 A.M.
Montreal Time.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

## THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Messrs. Venner and Perrigo have completed the geological examination of the township of Madoc, which they have been industriously prosecuting for some months past, under instructions from Sir W. Logan, and have left this village, to continue their researches in the adjoining townships of Elzevir and Tudor. Their labours in this neighbourhood have been devoted rather to a full investigation of the peculiar characteristics of its geological formation, than to seeking for further evidences of mineral wealth. No point of interest in this respect, however, has been neglected or overlooked, and we presume it is in consequence of their reports on the subject, that they have received directions to procure specimens of the magnetic and hæmatitic iron ores, as well as of the limestone and granite building stones of this township, and of the lead ore of Tudor, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Perhaps these specimens may have the effect of directing the attention of foreign capitalists this way; but we scarcely anticipate that the wealth which lies buried in the earth in North Hastings will be developed until the population of the country has greatly increased, and money circulates more freely than it does at present.

At one time, the announcement that Gold had undoubtedly been found in the township would have created great excitement, however small the quantity discovered; but such intelligence is now received with more calmness than it would have been in the days of Californian and Australian gold fever. We do not expect, then, to create a sensation, when we state that recent rumours that gold had been actually found in Madoc were not entirely without foundation. A very small

portion of the precious metal has really been taken out of the rock in the vicinity of the copper "mine" opened a year or two since; but the deposit appeared to be quite isolated, with no trace of any more near it: and although it is quite possible that a careful search might result in further discoveries it would scarcely be likely to prove a paying speculation. Experience has pretty well proved that before money can be made by either gold or copper mining, a considerable amount of the "needful" must first of all be sunk in the operation.

## WANTED—A REMEDY.

It would naturally be supposed, that in a place of the size and population of this village, there would be little chance for the existence of that curse of towns—a "criminal class"—even upon the smallest scale. The fact, however, seems to be, that we labour under the double disadvantage of having some persons in our midst who commit depredations that in a larger place would necessitate their being placed under the surveillance of the police—while at the same time we as a community can scarcely afford to incur the burden of establishing a regular "watch" for the protection of property during the hours of darkness. Formerly people could leave anything exposed about their premises, overnight, with little fear of missing it when the morning came; but that is no longer the case. Nothing comes amiss to these "snappers-up" of unconsidered trifles, from an axe or a hoe, to some articles of the "family wash" off the clothes-line. Anything which cannot be positively identified, or from which the private marks can be easily removed, is, if not carefully watched, by no means unlikely to disappear. From the difficulty, in such cases, of proving property, or, even if that could be done—the trouble and expense of going to Belleville to prosecute the offenders to conviction by a jury, the sufferers have generally concluded to "grin and bear" their loss as best they might. Impunity from this cause has emboldened the pilferers, till their operations have become a perfect nuisance. The aggregate extent to which residents in this village, and farmers in the vicinity, have suffered in the loss of sheep, pigs, geese, poultry, fences and other property in the last few years, would, unless we are misinformed, astonish such of our readers as have been fortunate enough to escape being levied upon.

It is time this nuisance should be abated. The question is—how is that end to be attained? Some have suggested to us the salutary effect of a gentle application of Lynch law, the first time the offenders are detected—but we consider that course objectionable. The fact that public attention and indignation are being aroused is, of itself, some guarantee that the offenders will in future keep their hands from "picking and stealing," or in any way injuring their neighbours' property; but should the fear of summary punishment prove insufficient to restrain their predatory habits, then we suggest that a subscription towards aiding the first sufferer—either by a sufficient reward for the detection of the guilty parties, or for their prosecution by law—will be the simplest and most effective way of rooting them out from our midst. All that is wanted at any time is a little public spirit to put down even the most audacious violators of the laws established for the protection of society, in matters either small or great.

## The Financial Scheme.

The discussion of Mr. Galt's legal tender Provisional Note scheme continues to be a prominent topic for "leading articles." The opponents of the plan still maintain that it is going to ruin the business of the Banks—and of course that of the country at large. They contend that all the money needed by the Government for the present emergency might have been raised by the sale of interest paying debentures on short dates. Well, that plan has been tried, and a tolerably liberal rate—seven per cent.—and the public have not yet subscribed to the extent of even half-a-million dollars. It appears to us that there is considerable force in the argument that the banks are by no means unanimously convinced that the legal tender scheme will affect them injuriously, if they neglect to adopt the simple means of preventing the necessity for the issue of the notes, by buying up the whole of the debentures which are yet unsold. In the end, we suppose the legal tender notes will be issued to the extent authorized; and that just as soon as this is done, the banks will find themselves able to discount as freely as ever, and a little more so; and the general result of the scheme will prove to be beneficial, adding a few millions to the too restricted amount of currency in circulation.

THE FENIANS.—The second annual congress of the Roberts-Sweeney wing of the Fenian Brotherhood now in session at Troy. Fully 150 delegates, representing nearly all the States of the Union, were present. Nothing of interest in their proceedings has yet been made public.

A letter from Daniel Byrne, the warder of Richmond Bridewell, Dublin, who assisted Stephens in his escape from that prison, has been published. The writer, who glories in his breach of trust, denounces with pain and horror, the malicious falsehood of his respected chief was set at large by the connivance of the British government.

Stephens addressed a Fenian meeting at Cleveland on Saturday last. A row was got up by some of the Roberts faction, but the police interfered and restored order. As usual, he characterized the invasion of Canada as stupendous folly. He declared England could concentrate only seventy thousand men in Ireland, while the Fenians there could get together over 100,000 trained soldiers in twenty-four hours. He was afraid they were fighting there now, being the time of waiting for help from America. If such were the case, the attempt being premature, they might fail and failure now would be the ruin of Ireland.—"Chief Organizer" has evidently not made arrangements for receiving intelligence, and directing revolution, through the medium of the Atlantic telegraph.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad about six miles east of Rochester, on the evening of the 5th inst. The train was thrown from the track by a switch being carelessly left open. The locomotive plunged into the sand and turned over. Three coaches next to the baggage car ran together in the form of a telescope, and were left lying in a heap with the baggage car. Five persons were killed on the spot, and a large number of the passengers were injured—most of them slightly, but some severely.

CONFEDERATION.—The London Morning Post, in its article, says the British government has not only agreed to an Imperial guarantee for the £4,000,000 loan required for the British North American Confederation, but have also consented to guarantee a further sum for the purchase by Canada of the Hudson Bay territory, which it is considered should be included in the Confederation.

The London Times of the 18th ult. has a long article ridiculing the mission of the delegates who have gone to England from Nova Scotia to oppose the adoption of Confederation. It says they must settle their grievances at home, and not come to the English Parliament to complain. The article contained in the following sentence will doubtless prove news to many in this province:—"The (malcontents of the maritime Provinces) protest against



**Quebec Scheme,** as if they did not know perfectly well that it has been set aside for one which was adjusted with a view to the equal welfare of all the Provinces. "When and where was the new scheme adopted?"

It is rumoured in political circles, says the Quebec Mercury, that most of the fifteen Legislative Councilors who voted against the Confederation scheme, are about to send in their resignations as members of the Upper House. Among the names current are the following:—Messrs. Cormier, Proulx, Letellier, Bureau, J. Duchesnay, elected members: Messrs. Leslie, Armstrong and Moore, nominees of the crown.

**WAR MATERIAL FOR CANADA.**—The London Times of the 23rd ult. has the following paragraph in its "army and navy intelligence":—"In addition to the 12 batteries of Royal Artillery announced in the Times of Tuesday as being ordered by the War Department for immediate transport to Canada, the authorities of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich have received instructions to prepare for despatch to the same destination a large number of 20-pounder, 12-pounder, and 9-pounder guns, together with 40,000 rounds of prepared cartridges, ammunition, shot and shell, to be shipped at the earliest possible date, and for which tonnage has been engaged by the Admiralty."

The Quebec Chronicle says the Royal Engineers now at Levis are under orders to march for the frontier for the purpose of making entrenchments. They expect to move by the fifteenth instant. This may look alarming, but it is not believed by the generality of people in Montreal that there is any danger near at hand.

**CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE.**—A company has been formed in Halifax to search in the vicinity for Captain Kidd's long-lost treasure. The Halifax Reporter thus notices the undertaking:—"Our readers will perhaps be somewhat surprised to hear that the 'Oak Island' enterprise, or as some people prefer to term it 'folly,' has not been abandoned. Another company has been formed, some one hundred and fifty in number, with £5 shares, and operations are being vigorously proceeded with. A coffer dam, including the several drains, has been constructed, and hopes are entertained that these will exclude the water, and a few days only will decide the fact whether the Prince of Pirates, Capt. Kidd, did or did not deposit his ill gotten gains at the locality in question. An engineer from Truro has the undertaking in hand."

**CANNIBALISM IN THE PACIFIC.**—The Union Company's Cape Royal Mail steamship Norseman, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, the 10th inst., with the Cape mail, brings news of a frightful tragedy recently perpetrated in New Caledonia in the Pacific, employed as a French convict establishment. His Imperial French Majesty's war steamer Fulton, from New Caledonia, via Bourbon, for Brest, that put into Algoa Bay on June 27, and left on July 3 for Brest, reported that while she had been cruising round New Caledonia a boat was de-patched into one of the rivers out of sight of the ship, for some purpose, and not returning, much anxiety was felt about it. The steamer then went up the river in search, and upon a small island discovered remains, which left no possibility of doubt that the unfortunate seamen had been captured, and then killed and eaten by the natives. The Fulton then proceeded further inland, and some natives who were taken admitted that the conjectures of the ship's crew were correct; that they had come suddenly upon the boat's crew, taking them to an island, killed them there by splitting their skulls with axes, and had then cooked and eaten them. The officers and crew of the ship, highly exasperated at these horrible details, proceeded to take summary vengeance upon the savages, and killed every one they came in contact with, and set fire to their villages. In addition to those who were burned, no less than one hundred and fifty were either shot or bayoneted.

Messrs. Lowe and Chataublain, of the Montreal Gazette, have issued the prospectus of the "Year-Book and Almanac of British North America for 1867." An endeavour will be made to issue it early this autumn; and with a view to render it an universal medium of information, it will be sold for twelve and a-half cents. It is to be divided into the almanac and register, and statistical and trade departments, under which heads will be arranged full and complete information, compiled from official sources, concerning Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and the West India Islands. An interesting feature will be the classified advertising department, which is likely to be well patronised, from the large and widely extended circulation so useful and interesting a publication is sure to attain.

**THE LATE ALLEGED ASSAULT.**—The charge of assault preferred by Mrs. Price against Mrs. Bateman, was finally dismissed, complainant having to pay the costs.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, September 1st, 1866.

Bristol, W  
Cool, Moriah  
Cork, Robert T  
Copper, Mary  
Close, Hughie  
Dulmage, A S  
Daws, Francis  
Ford, Peter  
Gunsols, Mary H  
Groat, Rev G W  
Holme, John  
Hargreaves, Geo  
Miller, Rev Robert  
Mixley, Joseph  
McCam, John  
McGinnis, George  
McInroy, Alex  
McGar, John  
MacHowling,  
Pollock, John  
Rollins, Samuel  
Tripp, Mary  
Vincent, Mrs M I  
Vir, John

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

### \$25 REWARD!! IN GOLD!

THE above REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the Discovery and Conviction of the Person or Persons who Stole TWO YOUNG PIGS—a Boar and a Sow—of the Jordison Breed, from the Premises of the Undersigned, on or about the 9th of AUGUST last. Also, a SOW, of the same Breed, about one year old, stolen sometime in APRIL or MAY last.

Madoc, Sept. 6th. 1866.

JOSEPH BATEMAN.

## RIPE FRUIT!

GREEN GAGES & RIPE APPLES,  
For Sale by the Measure, at

A. WRIGHT'S.

### NOTICE.

## "O'FLYNN & JONES."

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS he at fore existing and carried on under the name and firm of the above has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL CLAIMS against the Firm, presented at the present time, will be settled by E. D. O'Flynn, who has assumed the liabilities; and ALL DEBTS due to the said Firm must be paid to E. D. O'Flynn.

E. D. O'FLYNN,  
C. W. JONES.

Madoc, Aug. 23, 1866.

### Dissolution of Co-Partnership!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this Village, under the Name and Firm of

**DEANS & GRAY,**

has THIS DAY expired by limitation of time. ALL DEBTS due by the Firm will be PROMPTLY PAID on application being made to either of the Partners of the late Firm,—at Madoc.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED to the late Firm of D. & G. either by Book Account, Mortgage, or Promissory Note,

Are requested to Pay in their Several Amounts without delay.

Ma loc, September 1st, 1866.

JAMES DEANS,  
R. T. GRAY.

### NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP!

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED into Co-Partnership, under the Name, style, and Firm of

**Deans, Gray, & McGregor,**

For the purpose of continuing the Business of the late Firm of DEANS & GRAY.

MR. DEANS is now at MONTREAL, purchasing STOCK for the

**FALL AND WINTER TRADE.**

Which will arrive and be ready for Disposal at an early date Madoc, 1st September, 1866.

JAMES DEANS, R. T. GRAY, JOHN MCGREGOR.

## MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

A PPLY to  
STEWART & GILBERT,  
BELLEVILLE.

## DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHER, may be consulted at his residence on Front-street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Disease can at their own home, if required.

Belleville, June 18th, 1865

### Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VIOGIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

## DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

OF McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, at Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

### FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

**WILSON'S DRUG STORE,**

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

## J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

Will be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

## MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

## FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

**GENERAL STORE,**

Being Eight Miles distant from the Village of Madoc, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

## STRAYED!

ABOUT the 20th of JUNE, a Bright Bay MARE, of rather small size, with Black Mane, Tail and Feet; Five Year old. A Small Bunch on the fore fetterlock stables; and a Scar on a Kink on the hindquarters. She was pastured at W. ROBINSON'S, on the Hastings Road; and was last seen about three-quarters of a mile from Hancockburn.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward will be paid to any one bringing her back; or a proportionate amount for information which will lead to her recovery.

ALFRED THOMPSON.

York River, July 12, 1866.

## STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—In Dufosse's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNAR STEWART.

B. S. GILBERT.

## Save Your Money!

**W. BRISTOL & CO.,**

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggon. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866. W. BRISTOL & CO.

## HAZELEY MILL.

(Continued.)

Katie went on her errands; heard her delay crossly commented on without reply; and then faltered out her intention of quitting the mill.

Dame Weston clasped her feeble fingers and sighed piteously. The miller, although more moved than he would have confessed even to himself, had her with apparent composure and satisfaction.

"It will be for the better, my wench," he said, "better for you, and for all of us. And you're going quite away? Right; quite right. Get into the town, and see a little more of life, and if you marry a decent steady lad, let's know, Katie, and the missus shall send ye a wedding-dinner, and I'll find something towards the house furniture."

"God bless ye, Katie, wherever ye go," said the old lady, tremulously. "I shall miss ye sadly. I wish—"

She caught the warning look of her husband and paused; and, by common consent, Katie's future was not discussed again.

With an aching heart, the poor girl all through that day went slowly about the house, bidding a farewell to the cosy chambers her willing hands would arrange no more. On the morrow, when the waggon went to the town with a load of flour, the cart was commissioned to bring back with him an elderly cousin of Mrs. Weston's, who could take Katie's place for the present.

Ah! they would soon replace her. Perhaps when Hugh returned, another would be filling her duties so deftly that they would almost cease to remember her.

But where would she learn equal forgetfulness?

The mill had been her home so long, that even now, with her trunk packed for removal, and her adieu and silent farewell said to those nooks in the garden and by the river, where Hugh had first whispered his love, it was difficult to realise that she was going away, and for ever.

The evening closed in; the cloth was spread for supper, and Abel Weston, who had lingered in the counting-house until the last moment, came in to partake of it.

And now Katie remembered her promise to her father, and reached down her bonnet and shawl. "There needn't hurry back, child," said the miller, with something of remorseful kindness in the tone of his voice. "If there art a bit late, dame shall go to bed, and I'll smoke a pipe in the garden and wait for thee."

Katie's soul was too full of heaviness to make more than a brief reply to this unexpected offer; but she stooped over Mrs. Weston's side and kissed the old lady's wrinkled cheek, whisped an assurance that she would return in time to assist her up stairs; an office that would never be hers again.

It was a relief to Katie to find the children asleep, and her father out. From her mother she could procure the address of an old friend who resided at D—, a market town twenty miles from Hazeley. Thither she would go, and seek a service in some secluded farm-house, where the name of Hugh Weston could never reach her.

Unceasing struggles with poverty, and wearying endeavours to support a large family honestly and decently, chafed and fretted Harvey Morris into murmurs at his hard fortune. But they had a different effect on his wife; perhaps for the reason that he met them in his own strength, while she, with true wisdom, sought the sustaining aid of a divine arm, and learned in the only book she ever read, to be patient and hopeful.

From her sympathising tenderness Katie won consolation; and when she rose up to depart it was with changed feelings, and a determination to emulate that dear mother's resignation and unflinching trust in Providence.

As she crossed the threshold a sudden thought made her pause and return into the kitchen. "Mother, I'll not go back along the road," Betty Jones is standing at her open door, and I don't care for her to see my swollen eyes. I'll run down the garden and cross the fields, and so home by the wood."

"It's a long round and an unkind (lonely) one," her mother dubiously remarked; but Katie was resolute, and with another hasty "God bless you!" she sped away.

The night was closing in sombrely, but Katie was familiar with the narrow track she had chosen, and trod it unerringly, even where the trees clustered thickly together, and threw their shadows across it; and her thoughts were wandering in that blissful future, which her faith in Hugh's steady whispered was not impossible, when the tramp of heavy feet aroused her from her reverie.

Katie was so coward, and it was from no foolish timidity that she instantly stepped aside and crouched behind a convenient thicket. The same disinclination to betray her tears to the curious eyes of Mistress Betty Jones, now actuated her desire to avoid the rude stare of others, and she saw no harm in thus avoiding a threatened rencontre.

The next moment, three men, in the rough garb of the working-class, came hurrying by, huddling together, breathing loudly and quickly, and glancing fearfully to the right and to the left, as if some terrible shadow, which they vainly sought to avoid, was dodging their uncertain steps. Scarcely had they passed the hidden listener, when she started up, with the word, "Father!" upon her lips, for on the one nearest to her, she certainly recognized in the dim twilight the old, but neatly-patched jacket he commonly wore.

But without perceiving her they had gone on; and wondering a little at their haste, and the direction they were pursuing—for they were already far down a by-path leading to a bleak common beyond—she went on her way to the mill.

A couple of hundred yards more, and the stile was reached; but here Katie stopped with an exclamation of surprise, for, fluttering on a bramble beside it, was the treasured India silk handkerchief which Mrs. Weston was in the habit of folding over her head as she dozed in her arm-chair in the evening.

Carrying it in her hand, and speculating as to how it came there, she ran across to the gate of the miller's garden, where she expected to find him awaiting her coming.

But Abel Weston was not there, and the house-door was closed and fastened. This was unusual, for the miller, accustomed to be much in the open air, seldom sought the fireside in hours so mild as this fair spring gloaming.

Katie rapped for admittance, and the summons remaining unanswered, she stepped back to reconnoitre the chamber-windows. Was it later than she had imagined, and had they now—so indifferent about her—retired to rest?

If so surely the key was hung in the porch, as it had sometimes been for Hugh; standing on tip-toe, she groped for the nail. It was empty; and now disposed to resent their seeming unkindness, she rattled the latch loudly and repeatedly, and then put her ear to the keyhole, and listened for the coming of the miller.

The ceaseless rushing of the water over the weir, and the steady ticking of the Dutch clock hanging in the nook by the dresser, alone broke the solemn stillness of the hour; for so calm was the night that even the leaves on the beech-trees opposite seemed to follow at rest. But suddenly a low, lengthened groan, followed by a choking sigh, echoed through the quiet house; and Katie, with a shriek of terror, fled from the door, and down the lane to Hazeley.

Pale as a corpse, breathless with running, and unconsciously retaining in her hand the silken kerchief, she reached the cluster of cottages already alluded to.

On a bench outside one of these, where a widow eked out the parish allowance by selling a variety of odds and ends, including table ale, two or three labourers were lounging to have a gossip and a neighbourly pipe, when Katie appeared.

"To the mill! to the mill!" she frantically cried. "The door is fastened—I cannot open it—and someone is dying within!"

A few words put the astonished men in possession of what little she knew, and they began to don their hats and rouse up a sleeping blacksmith, whose services might be required to gain them admittance.

The widow had now heard the unusual stir, and she joined the group gathering round the terror-stricken Katie.

"Lordsakes, child!" she cried; "but you've hurt yourself, ain't ye? No? Why what's this on your pretty handkercher?"

Aye, what indeed? The prudent and pitiful woman forcibly detained the frenzied girl—while the men—their faces blanched by this dark evidence of some fearful occurrence—hurried off to ascertain what had really happened.

It was well for Katie that, despite her struggles and angry remonstrances, those kind hands detained her; for fearful indeed was the sight that met the beholders, when they had burst open the door and entered the miller's living-room.

There had been spoilers in the home of the aged couple—spoilers and murderers. On his own floor, killed in defence of his hard earnings, lay Abel Weston; and his wife, in feeble endeavouring to protect him, had perished too.

Like one stunned by the vastness of the misfortune, stood Katie, insensible to the condoling and pitying speeches of those who crowded around her, clutching her cold hands and bathing her temples; and until a simple, kindly-natured lad, who worked a mill, in a burst of sorrow for the good old man and missus, mentioned the name of their son's nephew.

Then Katie awoke from her lethargy. "Hugh! Hugh!" she moaned; and bursting through the throng, ran wildly down the road towards Hazeley.

"She's gone to her mother's," said one to another. "It's best so, for she'll feel it sorely. Poor thing! Mrs. Morris divined something amiss from her glimpse of Katie's haggard looks, and then, as she saw her work, she folded her arms about the blighting young creature."

"My child, my dear child, what is it?" "Father!" gasped Katie; "where is he?"

Ere the mother could reply he entered, as glancing at the girl whose eyes were fearfully surveying him, with a shudder he raised his hands to the light, and without speaking plunged them into a bowl of water.

"Katie! Harvey!" cried Mrs. Morris, her face unsteady with apprehension. "What has happened? Harvey, why do you not answer? Where is your jacket?"

"I have lost it," he said sullenly.

"Lost it! But how?"

"No matter how. It is lost. Was it worth so much that you make so many words about it?"

"But there is something wrong. Oh, I am sure that there is! What is it?"

Ere a reply could be given, the tidings of the double murder were loudly told outside the window one passer-by to another; and Katie and her mother, along together in a closer embrace, while Morris sinking on a bench, hid his face in his hands.

(To be concluded next week.)

## VARIETIES.

Why is the Birmingham of Belgium the most popular place in that Kingdom? Because its inhabitants are all Liege subjects.

What kind of plant does a "duck of a man" resemble?—Mandrake.

A down-east editor said he was in a boat when the wind blew hard, but he was not at all alarmed, because he had his life insured; "he never had anything happen to him by which he could make any money."

Lord James Butler, the new State Steward at Dublin Castle, is a dairyman. His carts, with his horse and ship's name duly emblazoned, are to be seen in Dublin, supplying customers with milk; but he would serve anyone who will not buy at least four quarts daily.

It is estimated that the value of the jewels and bijouterie presented to the Princess Helena on her bridal day, if "converted into coin," would support a moderately large family in luxury for life.

The number of emigrants to the Australian colonies last year was 37,283 persons; in 1834, 40,921 in 1833, 53,054.

Thieves look upon thieving as an art worthy of deep study, and pride themselves on their dexterity. A woman is said to have replied, when urged to give it up, "Of course what you say is right, but I am clever at it. Every time you come near me I can show how to take something, only I wouldn't, of course."

One of the naval signals now is "Prepare to run, when foretopmasts are sent down, bowsprits run in, and the ships of the fleet made ready for a battle around."

The London Pneumatic Dispatch company, in their report, state that 120 tons of goods can be passed through the tube per hour, at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, at the cost of under 1d. a ton per mile. Professor Agassiz says that the strip of "highland" which divide the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Atlantic, is the oldest land in the world. It was once a lonely sea beach washed by a universal ocean.

WONDERFUL WORK.—The man who made a statue for the foot of a mountain is now engaged on a bust for the head of a discourse; after which he will manufacture a plume for General Intelligence.

TRYING TO DECIDE.—A traveller stopped at a public house in Maine for the purpose of getting dinner, knocked, but received no answer. Going in, he found a little white-headed man in the embrace of his wife, who had his head under her arm, while with the other she was giving her little lord a pounding. Wishing to put an end to the fight, our traveller knocked on the table, and cried out in a loud voice, "Holloa here, who keeps this house?" The husband, though making out of breath, answered, "Stranger, that's what we are trying to decide."



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 195. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### Hon. John A. Macdonald at Kingston.

The Attorney-General West and Minister of Militia was entertained by his constituents at a grand banquet in Kingston on the 6th instant. Demonstrations in his honour have been frequent on the part of the people he has so long represented in Parliament; but this occasion was peculiarly significant. The *Globe* recently made a most malicious attempt to impair the member for Kingston's standing as a statesman, by alleging that the safety of the country was endangered, by his intemperate habits uniting him to discharge his public duties. The facts, if the charge be true, must have been well-known to Mr. Brown while he was in the cabinet; but from his keeping silence then, and affecting so much virtuous indignation now that he is out of office, it is clear that private pique and disappointment, and not any special zeal for the public interest, dictated the attack at the present time. The large attendance of the principal citizens of Kingston, and of leading men from different parts of the Province, at the banquet, showed how utterly futile the attack has proved.

Mr. Macdonald, in replying to the toast of his health, which was drunk in the most enthusiastic manner, expressed his gratification at the way in which his friends rallied round him when he was made the mark of obloquy and personal attack. He said it was the fate of almost all public men some time in their lives to be made a target to be shot at, but never perhaps in the life of any public man was there ever a series of such wanton and unprovoked attacks as had lately been made upon the representative of that city. The time would come, but it would be when and where he would be free to face with his traducers, when he would be able to meet and answer those attacks, and meanwhile he would not be bullied or threatened or cajoled into altering his political course, either in respect to his own constituency or to the country, in whose affairs he was not perhaps without some influence. A friend had thrown in his way the other day a story which he must relate to them before passing to other points. It was an eastern story, and so applicable that he could not refrain from giving it to them:—

Once upon a time there was a scorpion and a land turtle or tortoise, which started together on a journey in apparent good friendship. In the progress of their journey they came to a river which it was necessary that they should cross; now the danger that it was to be left behind and be obliged to turn back. But the tortoise—there were good-hearted, kindly tortoises whorfoget that the scorpion would bite—said to the scorpion, "If you put yourself on my back I will land you on the other side." So the scorpion put himself into a comfortable position on the back of the tortoise and was safely carried across. But no sooner had they reached the other shore than the tortoise discovered that the scorpion had bitten him, and thereupon addressing him he said, "What an ungrateful monster you are. If I had not carried you across the river you would have been obliged to turn back or been drowned in your efforts to swim over. Why then did you sting me for good as I did you? If it had not been for the shield that Providence has given me, you might have wounded me to the death." Said the scorpion in reply, "Blame not me, but blame my nature. I have an instinct to eject my venom and I cannot help stinging."

So (continued Mr. Macdonald) let the scorpion sting or try to sting; the shield which Providence had given him, which was the shield held over him, not only by the friends who surrounded him to-night, not only by his supporters in Kingston, but by the people of Canada, was a sufficient protection against all the stings of the scorpion. (Loud cheers.) He then alluded to the unwavering support he had always received from Kingston—to the great changes which had taken place in Canada since he first entered public life in 1844—to Confederation, and to the legislation of last session; and then, passing to the consideration of a matter of more immediate interest, he next adverted to the question of the responsibility of the Minister of Militia, and defined his duties to be not to direct the military affairs of the country but to ask parliament for such sums as might be necessary to prevent the militia force from being starved, and to assume the responsibility of

applying such money properly. After alluding in complimentary terms to the soldierly qualities of Sir John Michel, the commander of the forces, and of the volunteers, he said that the requisitions of that officer had been more than once met by the government. For he had asked 10,000 volunteers to supplement the regular force in the province, and within forty-eight hours 14,000 had been offered to him. Then the addition of the 5,000 regular troops that were to be sent out from England to the 8,000 now here would make a force of 13,000, with which, and the 30,000 volunteers prepared and ready to go into the field when called upon, he (Mr. Macdonald) thought he could fight, not certainly the great American republic, but at any rate all the Fenians who might come against us. (Cheers.) But some of his friends of the newspaper press, several distinguished members of which he saw present, thought that because every movement and act of preparation was not put into the papers, the government was apathetic and dilatory. Now, they were told that more troops should be sent for from England. Well, months and months ago, Lord Monck requested the authorities at home to send out additional forces, and that was now being done, and arms, equipments and everything else necessary was also being despatched hither. Although this had been done, would it have been prudent for the government to have paralysed the fact, or was every preparation made in the province to be made known at once, thus giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and making them as well acquainted as ourselves with our dispositions and arrangements. In the same way, to keep forces at different points on our frontier, the whole of which we could not cover with troops, was to advise the enemy, if he meditated an attack, what points to avoid. Instead of doing that, flying columns had been formed, which could be quickly moved to any threatened point, and two, three, or four of which could be combined to resist any large body of invaders. (Cheers.) It must be remembered that long-continued threats of attack were as bad if not worse than actual war, because we could not follow the enemy over the border and there punish him; and really it was desirable, in order to put an end to constant irritation, to have the fox cross the fowler and advance into the country, and then to give him a thorough thrashing. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The hon. gentleman dwelt upon this point and strongly impressed upon his hearers the fact that the government had taken every reasonable and necessary precaution against attack, and that there was no cause whatever for any fear or panic on account of a want of preparation. He then entered into an explanation of his eulogy in reference to the school bills introduced and abandoned last session, and to one or two minor subjects, concluding with a warm and earnest expression of his thanks for the consideration and kindness he had always received at the hands of his constituents in Kingston. He resumed his seat amid repeated rounds of applause.

### By the Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The following despatch was received from Heart's Continent, to-day:—

"HEART'S CONTENT, Sept. 8.—Since Sunday morning uninterrupted success has followed the Great Eastern, and she laid the shore end of the cable of 1865, on Saturday p.m., at 4 o'clock, under a salute from ships of war, and tremendous cheers from spectators. The condition of this cable is perfect, and messages are now being sent over it."

"The Great Eastern arrived at Rendezvous Bay, sixty-five miles from here, at 8 p.m. on Friday, where she was met by the Terrible, Lily, and Margarette Stevenson. The Hawk, with a large party from St. John's, arrived to-day with a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, to present congratulations."

"The Great Eastern sails on Sunday for England." "When the shore end of the cable was brought to the telegraph building, immense enthusiasm was manifested."

BRISK, Sept. 7.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has just passed a bill for annexing Hanover, Hesse, and the City of Frankfurt.

The bill for the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein has been sent in by Bismarck.

The German Gazette and Belgian Press are hostile to these movements, and fears for the future are entertained.

Sept. 10.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill to indemnify the king for acting without the assent of the Diet in the matter of the budget and army supplies previous to the war with Austria. The bill was passed unanimously.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the government proposal for an issue of sixty millions of florins in treasury notes, and adopted in its stead an amendment authorizing an issue of thirty millions, payable one year from date.

It is reported here that the King of Saxony has decided to resign in favour of his son.

PARIS, 7 a.m., Sept. 7.—Napoleon's health is not good, and it is doubtful if he will go to Biarritz. The Queen of Spain has paid a visit to the Empress at Biarritz.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Earl Cowley has resigned his post as British Ambassador to France.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Times of to-day editorially dismisses the report which had obtained some currency, of a projected matrimonial alliance between the King of Greece and the Princess Louise of England.

Sept. 8.—Lord Northbrooke, formerly Sir John Baring, died to-day.

The right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in a speech at Salisbury, last evening, urged the liberals to support any good reform bill brought forward in Parliament by the Derby administration.

Sept. 10.—Earl Stanley (sic) is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord Cowley as British Ambassador to France.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—A quantity of Fenian munitions of war have been seized in Liverpool.

FLORENCE, Sept. 8.—It is rumored that the cabinet have tendered their resignations to the king. The Nations says that until after a vote in Venice no change will be made in the political and military administration of that portion of Italy.

Sept. 10.—The Italian government has issued a decree which demands 58,000 men of the Italian army. Austria has united with Italy to send plenipotentiaries to meet others, appointed by Italy, for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of the telegraph and postal intercourse between the two countries.

VIENNA, Sept. 8.—The Saxon royal family have held a council on the intention of the king to abdicate. The result is not stated.

Austria is about to introduce extensive reforms in the organization of her army.

ATHENS, Sept. 8.—The Candians have rejected the terms offered them by the Turkish government, and continue their revolt. The Epirots, inhabitants of Epirus, also claim their freedom from Turkey, and have abandoned their habitations and taken to the hills.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.—It will be remembered that the bill suspending the issue of writs for the approaching Legislative Council elections to the 7th day of July, 1877, was reserved by His Excellency until Her Majesty's pleasure could be known in the premises. The Montreal Gazette learns that the Secretary of State for the colonies has just informed our government, via the Atlantic cable, that the Royal sanction will forthwith be given to the measure.

The Montreal Gazette understands a Canadian has invented a method of converting Enfield into breech-loaders, much superior to the Snider rifle, and that it is likely works will shortly be established in Montreal for the conversion of government rifles after this method.

The Hon. W. P. Howland has been appointed Minister of Finance in place of Hon. A. T. Galt, resigned. It is not known as yet who will succeed Mr. Howland in the Treasury Department.

## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at 7:00. Costs a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 20

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12:10 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12:22 A.M.
Mixed Train going East, 11:30 P.M.
Day Express going West, 6:50 A.M.
Night Express going West, 7:35 A.M.
Mixed Train going West, 10:45 A.M.
Montreal Time.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

## PUBLIC SINS AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

The Bishop of Three Rivers, in a recent pastoral letter, pointed out that the present season has been characterized for Canada by three great judgments of God,—incessant rains, which have interfered with agriculture, and put the crops in danger; the threatening approach of cholera, which may at any time break out amongst us; and the Fenian invasion, which has been, and still is a cause of anxiety. He considers that the hand of God is upon us in the shape of a threat of war, pestilence and famine, on account of the two great national sins of intemperance among the men, and extravagance in dress among the women.

This doctrine of national punishment for national sins has been somewhat freely discussed of late in various papers throughout the Province, with reference to the intemperance and other sensual sins indulged in by members of the Legislature. One of our "County" papers recently had its say on the subject, under the title of "The Danger Ahead." This has led us to the consideration whether the people of this County, as a community, are not "winking" at wickedness in "high places" nearer home. In this way. For a length of time past, certain acts of a person holding a prominent position in this County have been a frequent theme of discussion of a very unfavourable nature—not only in this locality, but also in Belleville. The name of this person is continually coupled with certain transactions, usually held to be felonious in character, and entitling the individual bold enough to indulge in such hazardous speculations, to a lengthened residence at the public expense in the Provincial Penitentiary. Now, either a very nu-

merous portion of the people of this County are guilty of slandering an innocent man, in a most unwarrantable manner, or else they are guilty of winking at his retaining a position of honour and trust for which they believe him to be utterly unfit. Viewing the case in either light, it appears to us that there is a glaring degree of public sin, for which, as a community, we shall have to answer.

It may be asked—Why do not those who know the facts, make them public? Probably for the same reason that the person alluded to, does not challenge investigation. A want of moral courage, and interested motives, have always a certain degree of influence in inducing a desire to hush up such unpleasant affairs. If the parties immediately concerned, choose to condone the offence—what is then everybody's business becomes nobody's business. We hold the conviction however, that it is the duty of those who believe in the necessity of the character of our public men being above suspicion, to withhold all trust, and to urge the propriety of an expression by the people of their withdrawal of the confidence previously reposed—so long as these well-known rumours are not confronted by a public denial, but are merely opposed by a policy of "masterly inactivity" and silence. To vote and declare confidence where it is not felt, in such a case, is a public sin, which will as surely meet with punishment, as any other transgression ever did or will do. To wink at a crime, for convenience sake, is to endorse it and morally share in the guilt of its commission.

## A COUNTY SEAT FOR THE NORTH RIDING.

In respect to population, as the law stands at present, the townships which compose the North Riding of the County of Hastings possess far more inhabitants than would entitle them to ask for a separate County seat, if they so desire. The obstacles in the way of attaining this end, are chiefly personal ones on the part of a few individuals, who do not care to move in the matter until they see a fair prospect of serving their own personal interests. Some time ago, when we last alluded to the subject, the Warden, with that overweening sense of his own power and importance which characterizes him, informed us that he could have carried such a measure, had he chosen to do so, long ago. Assuming, however, that he did not exaggerate the extent of his influence in this particular instance, it is a reasonable conclusion that he failed to exert it, merely because it suited his purpose to wait for some time more propitious to his own views, when the separation shall have become an accomplished fact. We rather suspect, however, that his "vaulting ambition has o'erleaped its scull," this time, and that he has let slip the golden opportunity of distinguishing himself as the great man of the movement. Mr. Flint has openly and honestly avowed that he is willing to make a high bid for securing the honour of the County seat—to enhance the value of his property at Bridgewater—by liberal donations towards the erection of the necessary County buildings there; and with but little chance of obtaining the popular vote in favour of that out-of-the-way corner of the Riding, it is not to be expected that he will throw the undoubted influence he possesses, in favour of an early separation. The Member for North Hastings pooh-poohs the idea

of a County seat in the North Riding for the next twenty years; and it is scarcely likely that the Member for South Hastings will advocate a movement that might lead to the transference of a share of the legal business at present transacted in Belleville, to another locality. Nor is either likely specially to desire the annoyance of having to disappoint more political friends than they could please, when the important question of the distribution of County offices comes up for settlement.

To those who admit the desirability and advantages of a County seat in North Hastings, but object that the cost of the County buildings would lead to too much taxation, we may just point out that if we had been set off at the present time, we should have escaped contributing to the expensive alterations of the jail at Belleville. What we shall have to pay for that, would probably have gone a long way in defraying the expense of a new jail. It will perhaps be seen that we have been "penny wise and pound foolish" in that respect, in deferring action so long.

We showed last week that there is the nucleus of a criminal class already formed here—the growth of which might have been checked, but for the expenses attending a prosecution at a court thirty miles distant. Some of those who have been robbed, have lost more far more than their extra taxes for separate County purposes would have amounted to. In a moral point of view, then, we contend that the time has come for the serious consideration of the necessity of a separation from the South Riding. A number of children must be gradually becoming accustomed to the idea of theft, and in the course of a few years will be carrying on felonious operations on their own account. In the matter of public taxation, as in private affairs, it is well to remember "there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

## The Fenians at Troy.

The Congress at Troy has kept its proceedings secret, much to the disgust of the reporters who were despatched thither to gather all the particulars they could for the information of the curious public and political wire-pullers. A few scraps of intelligence have, however, either leaked out or been guessed at, which we give below. Some enterprising correspondents have gone so far as to give a pretty full outline of the plan of campaign to be adopted on the occasion of the next invasion. Fenian emissaries on a given day or night (not very far off) are to make a rising in Canada, fire certain towns, and create a general commotion throughout the country, which will paralyse the movements of the troops, who are to be decoyed by feints in various directions from the real points of attack—Montreal and Toronto. As soon as these cities are captured, proclamations will be issued announcing the capture of the Province and declaring it the territory of the Irish Republic, &c., &c. The New York Herald, on the other hand, declares that the Congress adjourned without taking measures to renew the attack on Canada, or deliberating upon any future course of military action.

The following memorandum, which was picked up on the floor of one of the hotels at the Fenian convention seems to be a synopsis of Sweeney's report or it may have been purposely lost there, with the design of putting the reporters off the scent:—

Money required at Pittsburg convention, \$450,000; arms purchased, 10,000; ammunition, 2,001,000 rounds; some clothing and equipments. All the money subscribed by the senate wing of the party up to attack on Canada, \$130,000; men promised, 17,000; reported for duty at the time of call, 1,100. No one in the organization holding any position worth mentioning believes that more than three thousand men could be got together anywhere without the excitement of a victory. Representatives in this



Congress from about eighty circles, numbering six thousand members, which will supply about one sixth of man to every twelve of their number, and will not contribute more than about \$30,000 for revolutionary purposes.

**Tues. September 9.**—The Fenian Congress adjourned after a night-session of ten hours. The proceedings were most important to the welfare of the brotherhood. The committee on the conduct of the war reported adversely to retaining General Sweeny any longer as Secretary of War, and criticized his campaign severely. Fitzgerald, of Ohio, was the chairman. The report of the committee advised that Sweeny be removed. General Sweeny has resigned in consequence of the report. It is probable O'Neill will be selected by the Executive as Secretary of War. This will give great satisfaction to the brotherhood at large.

The finances are in an excellent condition, and the report of the Secretary of the treasury shows that the Canadian campaign cost over two million of dollars. The thanks of Congress were voted to Secretaries P. J. McShane, of New York; P. W. Duane, of Illinois; General O'Neill, Murphy and Spear.

After the reports of committees had been received, an election for President of the brotherhood was held, in consequence of the resolution made known to Congress by President Roberts that he intended to resign the office. In an instant the entire Congress broke like one man, several delegates declaring they would go home to their circles and advise them to elect should Col. Roberts persist in his determination. An election was then had for President, resulting in the unanimous return of W. R. Roberts as President of the Fenian Brotherhood of North America, after a dissenting ballot being cast. The result was hailed with acclamations by three hundred and sixty delegates present.

An election was then had for Speaker of the House of Delegates, J. W. Fitzgerald receiving an almost unanimous ballot. Geo. Goodrich Carroll, of Geneva, N. Y., was elected Clerk of the House of Delegates. The constitution of the brotherhood having been altered so as to reduce the number of senators from nine to six, an election was then had, resulting in election of the following senators to hold for one year: Alexander L. Morrison, Missouri; Patrick J. Ryan, New York; James Gibbons, Pennsylvania; Wm. E. Gallaher, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Fleming, New York; John Carlton, New Jersey; J. C. Brian, Rochester, N. Y.; Michael McQuirk, Connecticut; and Thomas Redmond, Indiana.

The Congress, then adjourned after a session of five days and one night; and it is said that the brotherhood was never in a better condition. The radicals have been disappointed in all their high expectations, although Gen. Sweeny took strong grounds against President Johnson and Mr. Ward in his report to the Congress. The actual number of the Fenian Brotherhood is now as follows: number of circles six hundred and twenty; amount money in treasury, \$136,000; arms in possession Fenian authorities, 25,000 stand of rifle muskets, \$250,000 worth of ammunition. The delegates all leave to-night for their homes.

**NEW MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.**—The progress of warlike invention has already reduced a seven months' war to a seven days' one, and shortly, we hope, will be impracticable even for seven hours, for that time all the combatants on both sides will be killed. Another step or two has just been made towards this most desirable end of war. Mr. Gale has been at the Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, playing and explaining his new repeating firearm. It was introduced by Mr. W. Eastlake, deputy-judge-advocate of the fleet. The firearm was minutely examined and tested, and was the subject of unqualified approbation. It was shown to be possible to fire it twenty times a minute! and that this speed could be kept up for a period limited only by the industry (and vitality) of the firer, and the extent of his supply of steel breech cases, into which the cartridge is fed. The arm is very simple in construction, and barrel remarkably easy to clean, being open at the breech. The officers present warmly congratulated Mr. Gale on his invention. Mr. Gale also referred to his latest invention—a grenade for use in actions, causing for half an hour or more an impenetrable fog in any desired locality.

There are no signs yet of the termination of the rainy season which has prevailed so long. Although the bulk of the harvest has been secured, and deal yet remains to be got in, and the inclement showers make necessary farming operations to

dious work. We hear of occasional symptoms of potato rot.—As we go to press, the rain is pouring down heavily, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, September 1st, 1866.

Bristol, W	Miller, Rev Robert
Cool, Moriah	Mixley, Joseph
Cork, Robert T	McCam, John
Copper, Mary	McGinnis, George
Cloose, Hughie	McInroy, Alex
Dulmage, A S	McJar, John
Daws, Francis	MacKowling,
Ford, Peter	Pollock, John
Gunsols, Mary H	Rollins, Samuel
Groat, Rev G W	Tripp, Mary
Holme, John	Vincent, Mrs M I
Hargreaves, Geo	Vir, John

Please ask for Advertiser's Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

### \$25 REWARD!! IN GOLD!

THE above REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the Discovery and Conviction of the Person or Persons who Stole TWO YOUNG PIGS—a Boar and a Sow—of the Jordison breed, from the Premises of the Undersigned, on or about the 9th of AUGUST last. Also, a SOW, of the same breed, about one year old, stolen sometime in APRIL or MAY last.

Madoc, Sept. 6th, 1866.

JOSEPH BATEMAN.

## RIPE FRUIT!

**GREEN GAGES & RIPE APPLES,**  
For Sale by the Measure, at  
**A. WRIGHT'S.**

### NOTICE.

### "O'FLYNN & JONES."

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS heretofore existing and carried on under the name and firm of the above has this Day been dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL CLAIMS against the Firm, presented at the proper time, will be settled by E. D. O'Flynn, who has assumed the liabilities; and ALL DEBTS due to the said Firm must be paid to E. D. O'Flynn.

E. D. O'FLYNN,  
C. W. JONES.

Madoc, Aug. 23, 1866.

### Dissolution of Co-Partnership!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this Village, under the Name and Firm of

### DEANS & GRAY,

has THIS DAY expired by limitation of time. ALL DEBTS due by the Firm will be PROMPTLY PAID, on application being made to either of the Partners of the late Firm,—at Madoc.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED to the late Firm of D. & G., either by Book Account, Mortgage, or Promissory Note,

Are requested to Pay in their Several Amounts without delay.

Ma doc, September 1st, 1866.

JAMES DEANS.  
R. T. GRAY.

### NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP!

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED into Co-Partnership, under the Name, style, and Firm of

### Deans, Gray, & McGregor,

For the purpose of continuing the Business of the late Firm of DEANS & GRAY.

MR. DEANS is now at MONTREAL, purchasing STOCK for the

### FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Which will arrive and be Ready for Disposal at an early date.

Madoc, 1st September, 1866.

JAMES DEANS. R. T. GRAY. JOHN MCGREGOR.

## MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

### DR. NICHOL,

A N EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, RESIDENCE on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.

During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.

Belleville, June 28th, 1865

### Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call on Examiner Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

### Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

### MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

### C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

### FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At  
**WILSON'S DRUG STORE,**  
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

### J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

### Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

### FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and Situated for a

### GENERAL STORE,

Being Eight Miles distant from the Village of Madoc, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

### STRAYED!

ABOUT the 20th of JUNE, a Bright Bay MARE, of rather small size, with Black Mane, Tail and Feet; Five Years old. A Small Bunch on the fore fetterlock ankle; and a Scar from a Kick on the hindquarters. She was pastured at ROBINSON'S, on the Hastings Road; and was last seen about three-quarters of a mile from Banockburn.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward will be paid to any one bringing her back; or a proportionate amount for information which will lead to her recovery.

York River, July 12, 1866.

ALFRED THOMPSON.

### STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c. &c. OFFICE—In Dufosse's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR STEWART.

B. S. GILBERT.

### Save Your Money!

### W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church. The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggon. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

## HAZELEY MILL.

(Continued.)

When he looked up it was to exclaim in low tones: 'For God's sake, Katie, never repeat to any one the words I said this morning. Why do you look at me so dreadfully, child?'

He came towards her as he spoke, but with extended arms she repulsed him.

'Father, they came through the woods—the murderers! and I crouched down and hid until they had passed.'

Her mother uttered a devout exclamation for her safety; but Morris eagerly questioned, 'Did you know them?'

'Katie flung herself on her knees.

'Oh, tell me it was not you! It was your dress, and I spoke your name as you went by. But no, you could not mean this when you said those fearful words! Father, say that you are innocent, or I shall die of shame and horror!'

The over-wrought girl now lay on the floor in a hysterical attack, and neighbours, who heard her cries and moans, hastened to proffer their assistance. But Morris, recovering his usual acuteness, civilly dismissed them, and aided his wife in conveying their miserable child to bed.

There for many weeks she lay in the delirium of a low fever, unable to reply coherently when questioned respecting her partial discovery of the murder; unconscious that when the doctor pronounced her recovery hopeless, Hugh Weston had stolen to her side to kiss her burning cheek, and that her own ravings, added to other circumstances unfavourably construed, had made Harvey a marked and suspected man.

No traces of the gull y parties, who had possessed themselves of a large sum of ready money, had been discovered.

It was surmised that, after securing the door and flinging the key into the mill-pond, they had made their way across the wood to some convenient retreat; but the absence of any evidence—no one but Katie having encountered them—involved the affair in mystery.

It vain did Hugh offer large rewards; no one came forward to claim them. And as time went on, the belief which had arisen, none knew how, that Harvey Morris was concerned in the murder, gained ground at Hazeley.

There were more than one ready to prove that he had gone in the direction of the mill that morning deeply angered with the miller; and an old woman picking up sticks for her fire, had partly overheard his conference with his daughter.

From that moment he had not been seen near Hazeley until nightfall; when, as the door of the miller's house was wrenched open, he had made his appearance without his jacket. And, in strange, and as it seemed, remorseful silence, he had assisted in raising the miller, who still breathed, and carrying him up-stairs.

Where had he been all this time, and with whom? So strong were the doubts of his innocence, that he was examined by the county magistrates; but his explanation, though improbable, was passible.

He frankly acknowledged the angry feelings he had cherished, and the idle menaces to which they had given birth; and alleged that, too much annoyed to resume his work, he had gone to a small, out of the way public house on the roadside, where he drank deeply, spending all the money he possessed; and on awaking from the stupor which followed this unusual excess, had found the jacket on which he had pillowed his head, stolen. That, ashamed to return home by daylight or to confess his folly to his wife, he had skulked about the wood until the evening, arriving at the mill on his way home, just in time to be among the first who entered.

Although many shook their heads over this tale, yet the man's previous good character obtained his release. But he grew moody and sullen as people began to avoid and point at him, and the men with whom he worked to utter covert insinuations, to which his readiness to resent them with his fists, only gave a deeper colouring.

'Mary,' he said to his wife one night, 'we must go away from here as soon as that poor child can be removed, or I shall be goaded into worse deeds than they accuse me of. Even you,' he said, fiercely, 'when Katie hides her face from me, shrink away too, as if you believed me guilty. God help a man when his own wife and children turn against him.'

The faithful wife put her arm round his neck. 'Don't speak so bitterly, Harvey! If now and then a dreadful fear has come over me, that you went to the mill that night to ask for Katie, and a quarrel arose, only tell me that it wasn't so, and I'll believe you.'

'I didn't think that I should ever have to say to

you, Mary, I'm an innocent man. You ought to know me better, if no one else does.'

'Forgive me, Harvey,' she pleaded; and putting his arms about her as she knelt beside him, the harassed and depressed Morris forgot his manhood, and wept.

'We'll go away, Mary. Perhaps in some new home, where there's no one to throw this in my teeth, I shall get back my old spirit, and work with a will. But I can't here! I'm like Ishmael; every one seems set against me. And though I try to keep a bold front to 'em, my heart gets heavy, and I'm sick of the struggle.'

So it was resolved that Harvey should start on the tramp for work the following morning, and in the course of another week his family left Hazeley also. Katie, though fearfully weak, was recovering; and was equally anxious to bid farewell to the scene of so much sorrow.

Hugh Weston, who only heard of their projected departure an hour before it occurred, hastened to the cottage, and bent over the fragile form of her he loved.

'Katie, how can I let you go away from me? But it is only for a little while, is it? By-and-by I shall come and fetch you back.'

'No, Hugh, no; I must never see you again. Even if we could resolve to forget your poor uncle's disapproval, you could not marry the daughter of the man whom people—' her voice died away in a sob. 'But I do not believe him guilty, Katie. He came to see me before he left Hazeley, and we did not part like men who mistrust each other. You will come to me by-and-by, dear?'

But she repeated her 'No' with equal firmness. 'For your sake, Hugh, it must not be. If ever my father is asked, then—but in a little while you will marry some one more suited to you in station, and I mustn't wish it otherwise.' However, Katie wept bitterly as she sobbed this.

Hugh said but little more, for she was evidently unable to bear the agitation it occasioned, but it was last words were, 'I trust me, Katie! We're not parting for ever, remember!'

And, in spite of her better judgment, she did trust him, and cherished a secret hope that they should meet again, even when a report reached her that Hugh had sold the mill and flitted to a distant country. Even when months elapsed, and no sign came from him. But these were not the days of the penny postage, and Katie felt herself amply rewarded for her faith and patience, when, on her birthday, a parcel arrived by the carrier, containing a handsomely bound Church service, and within its cover a tiny simple locket, which held a wave of Hugh's black hair.

Long before this, Harvey Morris had secured constant work at excellent wages; and Katie, restored to health, was the active and intelligent manager of a large dairy farm, belonging to a gentleman who owned a splendid estate in the vicinity of the town where her parents resided.

And out of evil came good, in so many ways, that if she sometimes remembered the old home at Hazeley with a sigh of regret, it was always followed by self-reproach. Her father, no longer the idling dissatisfied man, but sobered and staided by what had occurred, now laboured assiduously for his family. Her mother had lost the haggard look of over-work and scant food; the boys, under better teaching and greater home care, were developing into bright lads; and one of her sisters was in training under her own kind and steady supervision.

Perhaps such thoughts as these, mingled with some secret yearning, as to know if Hugh still remembered her, were in Katie's mind, as a few weeks before her birthday again came round, she stood one soft summer eve watching the setting of the sun from the little flower-garden she called hers.

But she was not permitted to indulge them long. Mr. —, the gentleman who employed her, was about to leave England for a lengthened period, and she was to see him that night, and receive some final directions, &c.

So, gathering the wild roses and honeysuckles from the hedge-row as she went along, Katie, with a lad for her protector, went up the pretty lane which separated her domain from the garden, and entered the "great house" by the offices.

It was an hospitable mansion, and it was nothing uncommon to find vagrants seated on a bench outside, devouring the food bestowed unsparringly on all who craved it; and a ragged footsore man limped from it as she approached, and entering the lobby with a profusion of thanks and apologies begged permission to light his pipe.

The good-natured cook brought him some matches, and he was about to turn away, when Katie, white and trembling with eagerness, clutched his arm.

'Where did you get that jacket?'

The confused vagrant tried to slip away, but clinging to the outer door and belling it, she repeated the question.

Seeing that the male and female—were beginning to gather around him, he told a rambling story of having bought it of a mate some long time ago.

There was falsehood in his shifting eye and stammering tongue, and she followed up the inquiry with another.

'Where are the men who went with you to Hazeley Mill the night Abel Weston was murdered?'

For a moment he started into silence; then, declaring with a blasphemous asseveration that he knew not what she meant, he thrust his pipe and tobacco-pouch back into his pocket, and, roughly pushing her aside, sought to escape.

But Katie seized and held him firmly. 'Help! she shrieked, 'help me! This man is a murderer. I can swear to the pouch now in his possession! It was Abel Weston's; and he had it in his hand when I last saw him alive!'

Mr. —, who was a magistrate, was quickly summoned, and Katie's prisoner sent that night in the county gaol.

The excited girl drew rather than ran to the next little dwelling in the outskirts of the town, where her family resided, and rushing into the room full upon her father's neck.

'You have forgiven me long ago, have you not, for my cruel suspicions? and now, my own dear persecuted father, the whole world will know your innocence. One of the men, he who wore your jacket, is taken! How shall we find Hugh Weston?—he must be sent for.'

'Hugh Weston is already here,' said a well-known voice, and Katie started up to meet his loving embrace. 'I should have been with you before this,' the young man continued; 'but the great undertaking was undertaken with doubtful. Now, there is a home waiting for my true-hearted Katie!'

'But what is this about a man being in custody?' asked the impatient Morris, and his daughter told the full particulars of her providential meeting with one of those for whose crime he had so nearly suffered.

The prisoner, seeing his danger, turned Queen's evidence; and his accomplices were seized and punished for the brutal deed they had committed. The good folks for many miles about Hazeley looking into his new undertaking with doubt, the execution of these stolid sullen murderers of the inefficient and respected miller and his wife.

When the trial was over, Hugh Weston talked of returning to his home, and it was an undertone; thing that he did not intend to travel alone. But Katie shook her head sadly when he urged her to fix the day for her nuptials.

'I would fain say yes,' she faltered; 'but the memory of the love I loved us both is still very dear to me, and how can I do what I know would anger them in their life?'

'Dear Katie,' was the earnest reply, 'in all that is right and just, I too, will try to do what would have been pleasant to their eyes. But think you that if they see us now, the same society members that governed their objections to our union can influence them? Rather believe that their blessing hallow the love which time and trial has strengthened.'

The argument was convincing; and after a brief visit to Hazeley, where the tears of the young couple fell fast as they gazed upon the old home, and stood by the grave of Abel and Martha Weston, they were quietly, and, without a word of parting, found a new family of Westons as green, and beside a river as brisk and clear, as the never-forgotten stream that still turns the weather-stained wheels of Hazeley Mill.

## VARIETIES.

Why do the birds feel depressed early in a summer morning?—Because their little bills are all over dew.

It makes a great difference whether glasses are used under or over the nose.

The temperature of Lake Michigan is never higher than 50 degrees, and never lower than 35 degrees.

An unwashed newsboy being asked what made him so dirty, replied, 'I was made, they tell me, of the dust of the ground, and I reckon it is just working out.'

A Western paper strikes the names of two subscribers from its list because they were recently hung. The publisher says he was compelled to be severe, because he did not know their present addresses.

If you let trouble sit upon your soul like a hen upon her nest, you may expect the hatching of a large brood.

In order to be happy, one must be on good terms with his pillow, for the nightly reproaches it can make must be heard.

A small tradesman was lately invited to a parish dinner, and a dish of ice-cream was placed before him. It was a new dish to him. He tasted it, then beckoned to the waiter, and said, audibly, 'That is very good pudding, but do you know it is froze.'

A few days since a gentleman called upon some lady friends, and was shown into the parlour by a servant girl. She asked him what name she should announce and he, wishing to take them by surprise, replied 'Amiens' (a friend). The girl seemed at first a little puzzled, but quickly regained her composure, and in the blandest manner possible observed, 'What kind of a cuss did you say, sir?'

A CHIEF MOURNER.—One day, when Dr. Channing was paying the toll on a turnpike road in America, he perceived a notice of 'Whiskey, rum, tobacco, &c.,' on a board which bore a strong resemblance to a grave-stone. 'I am glad to see,' said the Doctor to the girl who received the toll, 'that you have been burying those things.'—'And if we had,' said the girl, 'I don't doubt you would have gone chief mourner.'



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 196. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.), SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### By the Atlantic Cable.

**LONDON, Sept. 12.**—The great St. Leger race came off to-day, at Doncaster, and was won by the favourite, "Lord Lyon." "Save Neck" was second, and "Knight of the Crescent" third.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have called a meeting of stockholders for the purpose of raising funds to buy up the interest of the Anglo-American telegraph Company, under whose auspices the cable has been completed.

**LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.**—The steamer *Damascus* sailed this afternoon for Quebec, carrying out the Canadian mails and four hundred troops.

**QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 14, evening.**—The steamer *Arcturion*, from New York on the 8th, has arrived, making one of the shortest passages on record.

**PARIS, Sept. 12.**—The Emperor Napoleon has sent a special mission to Mexico to consult with Maximilian.

**Sept. 13.**—The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a convention which was signed in the city of Mexico on the 10th, by which Maximilian transfers to French hands one half the receipts from customs throughout the empire, for the purpose of paying the liabilities of Mexico to France. The convention goes into operation on the 1st of November next.

The *Journal des Debats*, of to-day, states that the French and English governments have conjointly made an active representation to the Sultan of Turkey against the acquisition by the United States Government of an island in the Gulf of Osina.

An article published in to-day's *Moniteur* it is stated that Maximilian has named Gen. Osmond as Minister of War of the empire of Mexico, to reside in Mexico; but his military duties to his own country being incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties of the new official position thus offered him, Emperor Napoleon has refused to grant the necessary authority to Gen. Osmond to accept the appointment.

It is reported that the Emperor has sent to Mexico a recall of Marshal Bazaine.

It is stated that arrangements for the meeting of Bismarck and Napoleon have been completed, and an interview will soon take place.

**BREITENBURG, Sept. 12.**—The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Berlin, has an article on the Eastern question, the opening of which by Russia, it says, cannot be a pacific motive, or for peaceful purposes.

**Sept. 13.**—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have elected an electoral law and Parliament for Saxony. The negotiations between Prussia and Saxony make slow progress. It is said Prussia demands the oath of loyalty to herself by the Saxons, the payment of ten millions of thalers as indemnity to Prussia for the expenses of the war, and the right to garrison the fortress of Königsstein and the cities of Dresden and Toplitz with Prussian troops.

**Sept. 14.**—Some doubt having been expressed of the passage of the bill authorizing the King to make advances for the liquidation of the late war expenses, it is announced on what may be considered semi-official authority, that should that bill be rejected, the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved by a royal decree.

**BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.**—It is announced that the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy have agreed all points but the amount of indemnity, and they will soon arrive at a satisfactory adjustment. It is said, when the treaty of peace will be signed by the high contracting parties, and aimed throughout the two countries.

**STANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.**—The Turkish army has commenced the invasion of Lebanon.

### Prophet of Another Revolution in the U. S.

The *New York Times*, in an article replying to a Canadian paper in Pittsburg, makes the following remarks:—

A law congress consists of 241 members, and by a majority of the whole number, or 121, constitute a quorum. Suppose that mem-

bers elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and be enough, added to Northern members who believe in their right to representation, and who would meet with them, to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation, and who would not meet with them, should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The *Pittsburg Chronicle* begins to see the possibility of such an occurrence; and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognising one or the other of these bodies as the valid, constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other stances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the numerical quorum—bers—as the only body authorized by the constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body; he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the senate, and he will not recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States, ten, even if they are a minority of the whole, as the real congress, and as clothed with all the powers of legislation. Here, certainly, is danger of a collision of authority. We have foreseen it, and have warned the country of it. The radicals have foreseen it, and have been preparing for it. They have not concealed their purpose, in such an event, to appeal to force, and rouse the country to another conflict of arms."

### "Soft Sawder" Thrown Away.

In the course of the dinner at Kingston, Mr. J. A. Macdonald proposed a toast which he before had forgotten. He would, he said, take the opportunity of saying that the best of good feeling existed between us and the American government. The latter had acted nobly in quelling the Fenian invasion. It was said the Americans wanted Canada. Well, perhaps they did; if we were not worth having they would not want us. (Laughter.) They were sharp people and knew just what we were worth, but we would not go, he was confident. He begged to propose "Our friends on the south side of the line," coupling with it the name of Mr. Hurlbut, of the *New York World*.

Mr. Hurlbut rose to reply. It was the Pagans of Ireland, he said, not the intelligent mass, who believed that England oppressed them. The United States would not be bullied into helping the Fenians. No power on earth could do that. (Cheers.) He hoped that always the best feeling would be preserved between Canada and the Americans. He concluded a neat speech amid loud cheers.

Although the representative of the *World* responded so neatly to the "soft sawder" of the Canadian Minister, while on Canadian soil, the *World* itself, but a few days after, took good care to repudiate the slur cast upon the Fenians, and the sentiments attributed to the Americans, as follows:—

"We are revealing no secret when we say that the recent meeting of the Fenian Congress at Troy will be followed, sooner or later, by another invasion of Canada. The programme has been arranged, the leaders appointed, and the money raised to initiate the war. The political contest which is now raging in this country has distracted attention from the doing of our Irish adopted citizens; but they mean business, and something will be attempted along the border before the winter sets in. The reinforcements of regulars from England, which are on their way, will not arrive a moment too soon.

"In view of the insecurity of life and property in Canada caused by these threatening movements, and the heavy expense to which they are put to protect their borders, why do not the people of the provinces make up their minds to seek admission into the Union? As a colony, the country can never pro-

per. England has passed from the rank of a first to that of a second class power, and it is no longer an object to be associated with her in history. By voluntary annexation the Canadians will not only secure themselves from the possibility of war for all time to come, but they will be relieved of the customs duties and the hindrances to trade which now cripple their energies at every turn. They may rest assured that they will never again have peace and security as a colony of England; for so long as the latter country keeps Ireland in subjection, the Fenians will never give up their determination to attack and keep in terror the only dependency of the power they hate which is within their reach.

"It is impossible not to be struck with the wonderful pertinacity of the Irish-Americans in this Fenian movement. The wrongs of their native land are impressed so vividly on their minds that no difficulties are considered sufficient to turn them from their purpose to avenge them. Time usually assuages bitter feeling; but the Irishman who left his country thirty years since hates England as intensely as the emigrant of yesterday. Many of our adopted citizens have acquired wealth and position, but no change of circumstances alters their feelings towards the British power. The folly and dishonesty of some of their leaders do not dishearten them. One chief is proved incompetent, and he is put aside; another is dishonest, and he is quietly shelved; one expedient fails, another is immediately tried. This perseverance and enthusiasm will surely bear fruit in time. One thing is very certain, that the American people will warmly second their adopted fellow-citizens in their endeavours to secure justice for their native land."

**CARRIED OVER THE FALLS!**—The *Buffalo Express* gives the following particulars from a correspondent at the Falls of a fearful accident which occurred on the Niagara river on the 12th instant:—

"This afternoon, while a terrible wind was blowing up the gulf, two men were discovered in a small boat in the rapids south of the Three Sisters. They were struggling desperately with the waves, but human power was utterly unavailing. Hundreds of persons were on Goat Island and saw them, but of course were unable to render any assistance. The terror-stricken men rowed with frantic efforts to the very verge of the precipice, and finally went over still clinging to the oars.

"It seems that Mr. Cooper, the postmaster at the town of Chippawa, on the Canada side, two miles above the Falls, started with Frank Leutze, the ferryman, to cross the river in a small boat. Usually the course is to pull about two miles over the river before attempting to cross, but on this occasion the unfortunate men seem to have imagined that the heavy wind blowing up the stream would counteract the force of the current, and consequently attempted to cross in a direct line. The result was the same as on three former occasions when similar attempts have been made, and their lives paid the forfeit of this mistake. The sad ending of this last mad attempt should teach a lesson of carelessness to all who live along the river's bank. The rapids of the Niagara are too awful in their power to be trifled with. It is singular that Leutze, the ferryman, who had crossed and recrossed a hundred times in all sorts of weather, should so sadly have misjudged the force of the current, and overestimated to such a degree the strength of the wind."

An extra of the *Canada Gazette* contains a proclamation abolishing the free ports at Gaspe and Saint Ste. Marie.

The amount of the seven per cent debentures applied for, is stated, on good authority, to be less than one million dollars. Some offers were received for their purchase at something under par, but these, of course, have not been entertained.

The steamer *Congress*, which had been detained at Montreal on suspicion of being intended to be used as a Fenian gun-boat, was released on Friday, by order of the Governor-General, and immediately left for the Upper Lakes.

## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

One line, first insertion	6 25
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 25

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 12.10 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12.22 A.M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.30 P.M.
Day Express going West, 6.20 A.M.
Night Express going West, 7.35 A.M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.45 A.M.

Montreal Time.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—With the present Number the last quarter of the Fourth Year commences. Such Subscribers as have forgotten how Time flies, are requested to pay up their arrears promptly.

## THE NEXT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It is perhaps rather early to allude to an event still so far off in the future; but we hear that Mr. A. F. Wood is already canvassing, and quietly soliciting promises of support at the next election of Township Councillors, and have therefore a word or two to say to the electors on the subject. A year ago, we were asked to aid in an attempt to oust Mr. Wood from office, it being supposed that our feelings toward him at that time were not of the most friendly character. We at once declined to let any merely personal sentiments influence us in such a matter—and stated that until we found some one better qualified than Mr. Wood for the office of Reeve, we should continue to vote for him. Now, however, we feel constrained to say that we shall not do so again—and still more, that we shall do all that we can to induce others to join with us in voting against him, if he persists in his determination to try the chances of another election. We agree entirely with the opinion which has been expressed to us by some of the most respectable men in the Township, that it would be the wisest plan for Mr. Wood to retire, even now, under existing circumstances. He, however, although himself perfectly aware of the character of the unfavourable rumours afloat affecting him, appears determined to put a bold face on the matter, and see if that will not silence all opposition. This policy may succeed; but we have some doubts whether it will. Audacity is a very good thing in its way, and a man is very generally accepted

by the world at large at the estimate he puts upon himself. Unless, however, there is a very good foundation to rest upon, the bolder the attempt, the more ridiculous the failure; and of this fact we think Mr. Wood has recently had a practical proof. We learn, on good authority, that he recently had the assurance, after what has taken place in connection with the subject, to send for a fresh supply of Marriage Licences,—accompanying what commercially speaking, would be "the order,"—with the needful money. The modest little application was *refused*! So, we trust, will be his next application to the electors for a renewed expression of confidence. We ask the "good men and true" of Madoc, whether they can be bamboozled by any amount of plausible, smoothed-tongued explanations, into committing the affairs of the Township into the hands of a man who has recently been dismissed—preemptorily and without a word of remonstrance—from the village Postmastership; and has had this blow followed up by a refusal to entrust the distribution of Marriage Licences any longer to him?

## Failure of the Bank of Upper Canada.

The event of the past week has been the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Upper Canada on Tuesday. The Bank—which was the oldest in the Province—has for some years past been in difficulties, but its stoppage has come suddenly and unexpectedly. The directors are awaiting a return from the several agencies to enable them to complete a statement of the affairs of the Bank—but they make the satisfactory announcement that this statement will show that the bill holders and depositors cannot suffer ultimate loss, and they advise them not to sacrifice their securities. Of course there has been considerable excitement at Toronto—and the notes of the bank were for a day or two sold there at prices varying from 50 to 80 cents on the dollar.—There does not appear to be any danger of a run upon the other banks in consequence of the failure.

## "North Hastings and Belleville."

There is a feeling that the people of North Hastings are little or nothing to the liberality or good will of Belleville. Strangers arriving in Madoc, with a view of settling in North Hastings are generally disappointed by the small and able character which they there bear given to this section of the country.—*Madoc Mercury.*

What grounds the *Mercury* may have for the above statement we do not know, but one thing is certainly true that the information which it has received is grossly incorrect so far as it relates to the people of Belleville. If any person has done anything to disprove people from settling in Hastings it must have been some casual visitor, perhaps a reporter in articles needed by that country or which they are ever having; certainly it never was any one having any in great at stake in the Town. Every man knows that the growth and prosperity of the County are indispensable to the material prosperity of Belleville, that the prosperity of the one is inseparably connected with the other in every particular, hence it is the veriest absurdity to suppose that the people of Belleville would do anything to drive settlers from any part of the County. The people of this Town have a reputation for business ability and acuteness in all that pertains to their own interests, and to what is laid to their charge by the *Mercury* would be useless and prove them to be idiots or nincompoes. Apart from these facts, we are sure that a public journalist should lend itself to the promulgation of anything likely to engender the feeling of hostility and suspicion between town and country. The prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other, and it should be the endeavour of all parties to mutually assist, irrespective of any other feeling. In developing all our resources, and if this is done, all will reap the benefit. But this could not be accomplished by setting in circulation such absurd stories as the above.

The above appeared in the editorial columns of the *Intelligencer* of the 14th inst; but we do not believe that the article is from the pen of the editor of that paper. He is too old and practised a writer for the press to be capable of the perpetration of such slipshod stuff as we regret that a public journalist should lend itself to do so; or to be the guilty of such a blunder as to count the singular reference to the subject matter of the article from which the sentences he has selected for editorial use were taken. If it is his fault, too quick of apprehension to need to take three weeks,

to concoct such an attack as the above upon the *Mercury*. We give him credit, also for being too much of a gentleman to confess to the use of the most out sort of misrepresentation—the quotation of couple of sentences, entirely apart from the context. If he read our remarks with the least attention, he must know perfectly well that there is not the slightest ground for the unfair construction put upon them. We stated, distinctly—For ourselves... We should like to see a goodly share of the profits of our North Riding mineral wealth attracted to Belleville. That is, the sentiments, the very expressions used, and the *animus*, sufficiently indicate to the initiated the percentage of the above onslaught upon us. If we are mistaken in our conjecture, however, and the editor of the *Intelligencer* avows the above ranting to be his very own, it is quite clear that he, like the lion, J. A. Macdonald, is blessed with the possession of a "political: inane twin" who thinks, speaks and acts, on some points, so entirely like him that there is no telling the difference!

As for the assertion that the information we have received is "grossly incorrect," we say it is not; in proof, we challenge the *Intelligencer*, or any of its "intelligent" friends in North Hastings, to specify single advantage we owe to the liberality or goodness of the people of Belleville. Point it out, and we will give it all the publicity we can.

When we say that strangers are generally disappointed in Belleville by the unfavourable character they hear given to this section of the country—not only report remarks that have been made to us, but can confirm it from personal knowledge. When we first came into the county of Hastings, before we had been an hour in Belleville, we were asked if we were not "greenhorns?" Asking the reason for such a question, the reply, with a grin, was, "because you are going back to Madoc, and the Hastings Road. So, also, when passing goods through the Custom-house, we were told we were only throwing our money away, we should be sure to be victimized by the people out that way. Again, while passing our type through the Custom-house on a subsequent occasion, some gentleman, also making an entry, turned to us with evident astonishment and said "What! are you going to start a newspaper in Madoc! It is a big country, and I'm afraid you'll find it a hard living. Very encouraging, truly. And to clinch the matter we ask our friend "Mac," who has as good a reputation for "business ability and acuteness in all that pertains to (his) own interests" as any of the people of Belleville, if he has not repeatedly expressed surprise and concern at our wasting our time at "talents" out here—and more than once in conversation with ourselves, very disinterestedly informed, of a very good opening for a newspaper elsewhere. Verily, his faith in the future prosperity of North Hastings seems very small.

## "The Emporium of the North."

"What's in a name," &c., may in the opinion of most folks, be by this time "played out," seeing that the sentiment has been pressed into service innumerable times in the last three centuries. With all respect for the indisputable assertion of the individual who started the idea that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," we think there really is good deal in the judicious choice of a name. Stewart, the great dry goods merchant of New York, gained no small portion of his immense fortune through his store having been dubbed a "marché palace" by some penny-a-liner; and Messrs. Deane & Gray were just about as lucky when they hit upon the title of the "Emporium of the North" for the establishment, a little more than a year ago. Their success must be attributed to other causes well. During an existence of four years, and a half extending over a period which may fairly be described as a prolonged commercial crisis, owing to a succession of bad harvests, and other causes, like the American war, which had a depressing effect upon business, they claim, as a firm, to have succeeded in pushing the most extensive retail trade in this country. This result is mainly due, of course, to the superior business talents—thorough knowledge of the requirements of the locality—and energetic attention to the wants of their customers, who were all service alike, and equally derived the advantage of a strict adherence to the proper business system of one principle for any article, no matter who asked for it. This the public always appreciate—and the results have proved so satisfactory, as to induce Messrs. D. & G. to enlarge their firm, and to inaugurate a new system, and to ask for a still further extension of their business system. It is the opinion of the North is indebted to the addition of Mr. Deane & Gray to the firm.



to increase the favour with which the establishment is regarded. From the length of time for which he was assisting Mr. Spier, he has made an extensive acquaintance with the people of Madoc, and having made friends of all who know him, they will not forget to give him a call in his new position.

"Deans, Gray, & McGregor" has quite a metropolitan sound. Three members in one firm smacks of an amount of business to be done, to be expected in a city of the size of New York than in a country village like Madoc. It shows we are going ahead, even with out the railway. If any one doubts that we are progressing, in spite of all difficulties, let them pay a visit to the Emporium, and judge for themselves. D., G. & M's new stock of goods is the largest ever imported into Madoc. Invited to take a look at it, we were struck by the sight of the piles of tea-chests, which our own household experience of this beverage assures us must be an expensive article in a merchant's stock, when laid in in such large quantities.—We shall not attempt to enumerate all the other articles we noticed there; but in addition to an extensive supply of the usual staple goods, we observed signs of increasing taste, and the means to meet it, among our population, in the shape of carpeting; while handsome damasks would lead us to imagine that the proprietors have "made a note of a frequent advertisement in the London newspapers that 'the curtains give the tone to a house.' As for dress goods, trappings, and fancy articles to suit the taste of the ladies—there is variety enough to bring down a rebuke upon the fair sex for extravagance, if they are tempted to buy only half of them.—In a word, the stock of the establishment is complete; and with due regard for the safety of so costly an assortment, and for neighbouring property, we note that that indispensable, but still somewhat risky article—coal oil—is carefully kept in a separate little brick building, by itself.

#### Alleged Riot.

(Before J. O'Hara, Esq., A. P. Wool, and W. H. Tamely, Esqs.)

Joseph Bateman, Clement Bell, and Isaac Bailey, appeared to answer a charge made against them by Mrs. Sullivan, that about twelve o'clock on the night of the 18th instant they, in company with several other persons unknown, went to her house, broke open a window, tore off part of the roof and burst open part of the door; also, that they made many threats of violence to her, and swore to take her life.—Mr. Gram appeared for the complainant, and "Joe" conducted the defence himself.—The charge having been read over, the defendants all denied it; and Bell and Bailey having been identified by the complainant, were allowed to go to their employment at Bateman's brickyard.—The complainant then swore, and deposed that she lives in a log house on Mrs. Sloan's land, a little beyond the Catholic church, and that about twelve o'clock on Thursday night she heard a rap at the door, when she jumped out of bed and asked who was there. The persons outside answered "a friend," when she said she had no friend who would come at that time of the night and told them to go away. In stead of doing so, they began to throw stones at the door, and broke the wooden bolt fastening it, and split the door. She then saw Bateman and a brick maker, and a lot of others. She positively identified these three. When they broke the door, they cursed and swore they would have her life—they gave her two minutes to live. They then threw stones, and when she threw a stone at them, they threw the heaviest weighing five or six pounds, and the lightest more than a pound. They broke open a window that was boarded up, then went on to the roof, and tore down a great part of it. She was in great fear for herself and still more for her child. She saw them running round her, making a great noise in their firing. Mrs. Gilligan and her little boy were with her in the house. She said she would go to Mr. Wood to complain when the crowd shouted "to hell with Mr. Wood and yourself." After a little she decided not to go out all the morning.—In answer to questions from Bateman, she swore she saw him and the brickmakers there; but admitted that no one was hurt. It was about two o'clock when the party left. She was in dread that night and every night since.—Elizabeth Gilligan was sworn, and deposed that she knew Bateman and the brickmakers, and that she saw them at Mrs. Sullivan's house that night. What the last witness had stated was all correct. Witness stood with her hands spread open against the door while it was being broken in.—On cross-examination, she said she had had no liquor that day or night, or for several days before.—Wesley Simpson and James Rushburn were called as witnesses but stated that neither Bateman nor the brickmakers asked them to go to Mrs. Sullivan's house on the night in question.—James Kirk was called and deposed that he accepted an invitation from other persons than Bateman to go to the brickyard and have some whiskey. At first he declined to say whether he went as Mrs. Sullivan's house, but afterwards admitted that he did, and saw some things done to the house. He did not see Bateman there, but did see one of the brickmakers. (He subsequently identified Bailey as the one.)—Henry Harmon was next called, and after some hesitation, admitted that after visiting the brickyard he went to Mrs. Sullivan's house. He did not see Bateman or Bell there, but saw Bailey there, but did not see him pull down any part of the house.—Mr. Gram then addressed the Court, and said that he thought he had brought sufficient witnesses to prove that there had been a riot; said if the magistrates thought so, they must send the case to the Quarter Sessions.—Bateman wanted to call witnesses to prove that the complainant had sworn falsely; and when informed that in such a case the defendants could not call witnesses there, he took up the Bible and addressed the persons present, took an oath that he was not absent from his brickyard that night at all. The Bench declined to send the case to the Quarter Sessions, he quitted the room indignantly. The complainant and witnesses were then bound over to prosecute.

#### Fire—Four Houses Burnt.

About one o'clock on Friday morning, the roof of Mr. John

Rennie's house, opposite Caverly's carriage making shop in this village was discovered to be on fire. Although it was perfectly calm at the time, all efforts to extinguish the flames were unavailing—they spread to the adjoining two-story frame house owned by Mr. Rennie (vacant), and the detached frame cottage owned by Mr. Thompson, and occupied by Mr. Rennie. Everything except the frame work of the houses was saved, the flames catching in the roof and burning there, thereby allowing time for the removal of the furniture and other articles. Mr. Rennie is insured to the extent of \$12,000 in the Western. Mr. Thompson is uninsured.

#### School Examination.

The following is the list of the successful competitors in the Boys' department of the village Common School, on Thursday afternoon, for their share of the prizes offered by the Hon. B. Flint:—

SPELLING.—(Three classes in 2nd Book)—Junior class (prizes offered by Mr. Dufor)—J. Caverly, R. Black, J. Solmes. 1st class—A. Giffin, F. Tater, J. Silis.—2nd class—C. Fitzgerald, R. Ant, J. McDonald.—Class in 3rd Book—N. Briscoe, D. Wright, J. Mooney, G. Caverly.

GRAMMAR.—W. Seymour, Elias Brown, M. Maybee, P. O'Flynn.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—J. Mooney, Elias Brown, F. J. Flynn, D. Macbeth.

SLATE ARITHMETIC.—Jas. Dale, M. Maybee.

ANCIENT HISTORY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—W. Seymour, L. Weiss, F. O'Flynn, M. Maybee.

WRITING.—James Dale, L. Weiss.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MADOC FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at

#### VILLAGE OF MADOC,

ON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1896.

The PUBLIC admitted at TWELVE o'clock.

Persons exhibiting must obtain Tickets from the Under signed ONE WEEK PREVIOUS TO THE DAY OF SHOW.

(CHARLES GREAM, SECRETARY.

Madoc, Sept. 20th 1896.

A LIST OF PREMIUMS may be seen at the Secretary's Office.

#### NOTICE.

### "O'FLYNN & JONES."

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS heretofore existing and carried on under the name and firm of the above has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL CLAIMS against the Firm, presented at the proposition, with the settled by E. D. O'FLYNN, who has assumed the liabilities; and ALL DEBTS due to the said Firm shall be paid to E. D. O'FLYNN.

E. D. O'FLYNN,

G. W. JONES.

Madoc, Aug. 23, 1896.

#### Dissolution of Co-Partnership!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this Village, under the name and firm of

### DEANS & GRAY,

has THIS DAY expired by limitation of time. ALL DEBTS due by the Firm will be PROMPTLY PAID on application being made to either of the Partners of the late Firm—at Madoc.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED to the late Firm of D. & G. either by Book Account, Mortgage, or Promissory Note, are requested to Pay in their Several Amounts without delay.

MADE, September 1st, 1896.

JAMES DEANS.

R. I. GRAY.

#### NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP!

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED into Co-Partnership, under the Name, style, and Firm of

### Deans, Gray, & McGregor,

For the purpose of continuing the Business of the late Firm of DEANS & GRAY.

MR. DEANS is now at MONTREAL, purchasing STOCK for the

#### FAIR AND WINTER TRADE

Which will afford an opportunity for a large and early sale. Made, 1st September, 1896.

JAMES DEANS & R. I. GRAY JOHN MCGREGOR

## \$25 REWARD!! IN GOLD!

THE above REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the Discovery and Conviction of the Person or Persons who Stole TWO YOUNG PIGS—1 Boar and a Sow—from the Jordan Street Farm, the Premises of the Undersigned, on or about the 9th of AUGUST last. Also, a SOW of the same breed, about one year old, stolen sometime in APRIL or MAY last.

Madoc, Sept. 6th, 1896.

JOSEPH BATEMAN.

## MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPL. to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

## Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style only ONE DOLLAR and HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FORTRETTYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDING, Belleville.

## DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

## C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

## FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

## WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

## J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

## MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

## STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—In Dufor's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR STEWART.

B. S. GILBERT.

## Save Your Money!

## W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, G. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church. The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Wagons, Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1896.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

## MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, September 20, 1896.

ASHES	.....	5.00	\$ 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall)	.....	\$1.00	per 100.
..... (Spring)	.....	90c	per 100.
BARLEY	.....	45c	
RYE	.....	40c	
OATS	.....	25c	
PEAS	.....	45c	
CORN	.....		
POKE	.....		
HIDES	.....		
QUERKINS	.....		
BUTTER	.....	15c	per lb.
EGGS	.....		
HAY	.....		

## "THE LOVE OF MONEY."

It is the lust for gold, not gold itself,  
That is the root from which all evils spring;  
The soul's idolatry to wealth that brings  
A multitude of curses in its train:  
When man gives his best energies to gain—  
Slaves from his heart all better, nobler things,  
And day by day closer to Mammon clings,  
Still honest thrift degenerates to pelf.  
'Tis then the blessing, gold, becomes a snare—  
The root of evil, from whose fibres grow  
The trees of misery, whose branches bear  
The bitter fruits of wretchedness and woe.  
Strive with all diligence to fill thy purse—  
But honestly, lest it should prove thy curse.

## DREAM-HAUNTED.

I had just come back from India with my family, after living there for several years; and my first occupation, after discussing my first breakfast in town, was to run carefully through the Times' supplement, and pick out whatever advertisements had reference to country residences for sale or occupation. The advertisement which took my fancy more than any other, was one relating to a house named "Gledhills," situate in one of the Midland shires, and in the heart of a good hunting country. Next day, I ran down by train to have a look at the place. I found it to be a roomy red-brick mansion, dating from the reign of the second George, and built after the mean and formal style of a period remarkable for its poverty of invention in other things beside architecture. It was, however, tolerably spacious within doors, and in excellent repair; moreover, as it stood within a small demesne of its own, and had a capital walled garden, with good stables and other offices, I thought that it would suit me very well for a few years to come; and I decided to inquire more fully respecting the terms of occupation, for the house was only to be let on lease, not sold. By the ancient man-servant who showed me over the place, I was referred to a certain Mr. Lomond, an inhabitant of the neighbouring town, whom I naturally set down in my own mind as the agent for a non-resident landlord.

The town was only a mile and a half away, and to every man, woman, and child in it, the name of Mr. Lomond seemed familiar. I was directed to a pretty little cottage in the outskirts, half-covered with honeysuckle and clematis; and just as I was about to knock at the door, Mr. Lomond himself came up, equipped with rod and basket, and having the hearty sunburnt look of a genuine fisherman. "No common house-agent this, but a thorough gentleman," I said to myself.

After a few words of introduction, I stated the business that had brought me so far from home. "I hope you find the old place to your liking?" said Mr. Lomond. "Of course," he went on to say, "many of my country friends deprecate the letting of Gledhills at all, and urge upon me the propriety of living there myself. But what would you have? My income, thanks to the rogues of a person who shall be nameless, is far too limited to allow of my keeping up the old place as it was kept up by my father and grandfather, and by a dozen Lomonds before them. I could neither afford to visit nor receive company, as the Lomonds of Gledhills have been used to do; and being a bachelor, and a poor man withal, it seems to me a more sensible plan to make a home for myself in this little cottage, which is my own property, and trusting to my gun and rod for sport and exercise, leave some one with a longer purse than mine to enjoy the grandeur of the big house, and pay for the privilege in the shape of a welcome addition to my income."

I told him frankly, that from what I had seen of the house, I thought it would suit me very well; and then we entered upon the question of terms, which I found to be sufficiently reasonable; accordingly, I expressed my desire to have the preliminary arrangements concluded as quickly as possible, in order that I might be enabled to remove my family, and take possession of the house at an early date.

"You are not a bachelor, then, like myself?" said Mr. Lomond, with an inquiring smile.

"I have been a Benedick these dozen years," I replied; and as my wife's health is somewhat delicate, and as the air of London does not suit her, I am anxious to get her down into the country as soon as possible."

Mr. Lomond did not answer for a moment or two, but drummed absently on the table with his fingers, and was evidently revolving some knotty point in his own mind. "Before this matter is finally settled between us," he said at last, "there is one little favour that I must ask you to do me: a very slight favour indeed."

"You have but to name it, Mr. Lomond," said I. "Don't go back home till to-morrow," he said ear-

nestly. "Sleep to-night at Gledhills. Dobson and his wife, who have charge of the house, will find you a tolerable dinner, and make you up a comfortable bed. I will walk over in the morning and see you; and then, if you are still in the same mind that you are now, I will have the agreement drawn up at once, and you can enter upon your occupancy the following day."

"But my family will expect me home this evening," I said; "besides which, I cannot see in what way my sleeping a single night at Gledhills can affect my determination to become its tenant."

"You can telegraph to your family that you will not be home till to-morrow," said Mr. Lomond; "and as for the other point of your objection, all I can say is, that I have my reasons for wishing you to do as I ask you: my desire is based on no mere whim, and to-morrow I will tell you what those reasons are."

After some further conversation, I agreed to accede to Mr. Lomond's wish, which had an element of singularity about it that interested me in spite of myself. It was accordingly arranged that he should at once send off a special messenger to have dinner and a bed got ready for me at Gledhills, while I rambled about the town for an hour, and visited the ruins of the old abbey. Ten o'clock the next morning was named for our next meeting.

The autumn day was drawing to a close when I found myself walking up the avenue towards the old mansion. The same old man whom I had seen before answered my summons at the door. He bowed respectfully at the sight of me, and informed me that Mr. Lomond had sent word that I was about to dine and sleep at Gledhills, and that everything was prepared for my reception. As I crossed the threshold, the great door closed behind me with a dull, heavy crash, that vibrated through every corner of the house, and awoke a foreboding echo in my heart. Preceded by my ancient guide, whom a rheumatism had bent almost double, I crossed the desolate-looking entrance-hall, passed up the grand staircase, and so through a pair of folding-doors into the drawing-room, beyond which was a suite of smaller rooms, of which two had now been set apart for my service. How chill and cheerless everything looked in the cold light of the dying day! Now that the glamour of sunshine rested no longer on the place, my fancy refused to invest any of those bare, desolate walls with any of the pleasant attributes of home; and already, in my secret mind, I half repented my facile eagerness in being willing to accept without further experience this worm-eaten old mansion, tenanted, doubtless, by the ghosts of a hundred dead-and-gone folks, as a shelter for my household gods, a home for all I held dear on earth.

The two rooms set apart for me I found to be comfortably furnished, in a neat but inexpensive style; but when I understood from the old man that ever since the death of the last tenant, three years before, they had been furnished and set aside, ready for the reception of any chance visitors, like myself, who might decide to pass a night at Gledhills, and that three or four would-be occupants before me had so slept there a night each, and had gone on their several ways next morning, never to be seen under the roof again, I began to think that there might perhaps be something more in Mr. Lomond's stipulation than was visible on the surface.

Having dined, and done ample justice to Mr. Lomond's claret, and being possessed in some measure by the demon of unrest, I took my cigar, and into the great empty drawing-room, in which the moonbeams were now playing a ghostly game of hide and seek. It was uncarpeted, and destitute of furniture, and its oaken floor creaked and groaned beneath my tread, as though it were burdened with some dreadful secret which it would fain reveal, but could not. Outside each of the three long, narrow windows with which the room was lighted, was a small balcony, below which stretched a velvety expanse of lawn, set here and there with a gay basket of flowers, the whole being shut in by a clump of sombre firs. I have said that the room was destitute of furniture, but I found after a time that it still contained one relic of its more prosperous days, in the mantlepiece, which still hung over the mantelpiece, as it had hung for half a century or more. When I became aware of this fact, I fetched one of the candles out of my sitting-room, in order that I might examine the picture more closely. It was a full-length portrait of a man in the military costume that was in vogue towards the end of the last century. The face was very handsome, with a proud, resolute beauty of its own, that would have been very attractive but for a vague, repellent something—a hint of something tiger-like and cruel lurking under the surface of that artificial smile, which

the artist had caught with rare fidelity, and had fastened on the canvas for ever. It must have been something in the better traits of the countenance that taught me to see a likeness to my pleasant piscatorial friend, Mr. Lomond; and I could only conclude that the portrait before me was that of some notable ancestor of the present master of Gledhills.

The fatigues of the day, and the solitude to which I was condemned, drove me to bed at an early hour; but there was something about the novelty of my position that precluded sleep for a long time after I had put out my light, and I remember hearing some clock strike twelve, while I was still desperately wide awake; but that is the last thing I do remember, and I suppose that I must have slid off to sleep a few minutes later, while still in the act of ascertaining myself that to sleep there was for me an impossibility. Whether I had slept for hours or for minutes only, when I awoke up in the weird land of dreams, it was a point on which I can offer no opinion. I awoke to find that consciousness which is possessed by dreamers, and in which, in many cases, is quite as vivid as the consciousness of real life; but throughout the strange wild drama that followed, I was without any individuality of my own; I had all the consciousness of a spectator, without the responsibility of one. I was nothing; I had no existence in my own dream; I was merely the witness of certain imaginary occurrences, which took place without any reference to me, and which I was powerless to prevent or influence in the slightest degree.

(To be continued.)

## VARIETIES.

When is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.

What is that which must be taken from you before you can give it away?—Your photograph.

He who is satisfied to travel upon his feet may be able to keep his carriage; but he who is content with only riding may not be able to keep his feet.

A new description of omnibus has been started in London, containing first and second class compartments. At present it only runs short distances from the Metropolitan railroad, Portland Street.

A French paper recently asserted that a parliamentary train was the one which conveyed English Members of Parliament up to town and back again at night.

"If you don't accept my challenge, I shall prove you in the papers," said one gentleman of honour to another. "Go ahead," said the other; "I would rather fill a dozen papers than one coffin."

Remarkably few donkeys are found in the northern parts of Germany. A German lady, newly arrived in this country, when sitting in a room overlooking a meadow in the suburbs of London, where some donkeys were grazing on hearing one of them braying, exclaimed, "Why don't they oil that pump-handle a little? It is quite shocking to hear that horrible noise every time anybody comes to fetch water."

A French paper gravely tells its readers that "Lord P." went to the office of the Atlantic telegraph, and demanded to send a message. Refused at first, he urged his point, and by a payment of two hundred guineas, succeeded. He was furnished with paper and ink, and wrote, "Send me the strongest spark you can. Lord P." Waiting a moment while the message was sent, he took out a cigar and held it to the end of the wire. The spark came, the cigar was lighted, and "Lord P." went out smoking. This is not told as a joke, but is given amongst the news.

A GASTRONOMIC HERO.—The most singular reply I ever listened to (says a clergyman) was made to me upon the occasion of a school-feast, by a carter-boy of about fourteen. Everybody had exhibited a tolerable appetite, but this boy had eaten to repletion, so that when I saw him suddenly turn very pale, and attempt to rise from the table, I began to fear that he had made himself ill. "What's the matter, my good boy?" inquired I, while a sympathising throng of philanthropic ladies, who had been waiting upon the company, gathered around the sufferer. "Do you feel unwell?" "My stomach aches, sir," replied the boy, with great distinctness. "Dear me," said I, almost suffocated by my endeavours to suppress laughter, "don't you think you had better go home?" "No, no, sir," replied the lad with determination; "it will ache a precious sight more afore I ha' done submit to the cold pudding dictation, but devoured two slices of cold pudding in addition to his previous supplies, as well as an enormous hunch of bread and cheese."



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 197.

MADOC. (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### By the Atlantic Cable.

[Sensation despatches were received last week announcing the probability of another war. Austria was accused of overcharging the debt of Venice, and withholding Venetian property which she was bound to transfer. Prussia was said to have notified Austria that she would not suffer Italy to be insulted and defrauded; and the homeward movement of the Prussian army was reported to be peremptorily arrested. It will be seen that the tenor of subsequent despatches is quite peaceful.]

**FLORENCE, Sept. 19.**—The mission of Gen. Baretto to Vienna has led to a belief that the difficulty between Italy and Austria in regard to Venetia is nearly at an end, and a compromise will be effected which will result in a lasting peace.

The works in connection with the Italian navy at Spezia are being pushed forward with rapidity.

**Sept. 20.**—A serious outbreak of brigands occurred near Palermo, but as national troops hold all the principal places, rebellion will be of short duration.

**Sept. 21.**—The riot is not so serious as was apprehended. It is now known that the party favourable to the republicanism of Italy is at the head of the great riot near Palermo.

**BERLIN, Sept. 20.**—Count Bismarck has been very ill, but no serious apprehension is felt.

**Sept. 21.**—The Prussian army on returning from the wars, made a grand and triumphal entry into the national capital to-day, amidst the greatest rejoicing and enthusiasm.

The King has issued his decree for an amnesty for sundry offenders.

The abdication of Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, is regarded as certain.

**VIENNA, Sept. 21.**—Austria has sent a charge d'affaires to Berlin, who will represent the government until a minister is appointed.

Duke Albrecht has been made Commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

**DRESDEN, Sept. 21.**—Peace has been concluded between Saxony and Prussia.

**Sept. 22.**—The Gazette of to-day says the announcement of the conclusion of peace between Prussia and Saxony was premature. Good progress is, however, being made in that direction.

**FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 22.**—A memorial is being extensively signed for the independence of Frankfurt.

**PARIS, Sept. 20.**—The Finance Commission from Mexico to negotiate a loan are disheartened, and have announced that the empire is without funds.

**Sept. 21.**—La France announces that it has copies of the Saxon treaty, and that by one of its provisions King John is to abdicate the throne in favour of his son.

**TRIST, Sept. 19.**—A great battle has been fought in the island of Candia between the Turks and insurrectionists. The Turks have been victorious.

**Sept. 20.**—The British Legation at Athens authoritatively denies that Great Britain has urged upon the government of Turkey the cession of the island of Candia.

**LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22, noon.**—A number of Fenians were arrested here to-day. Arms and munitions were also found secreted in the city and seized.

### Fenian Items.

The Fenian meeting in Troy, on the 19th inst., was addressed by Gen. Gleason of the Stephens wing. Considerable excitement prevails relative to the expected invasion of Canada. It is supposed, considerable reinforcements arriving in the provinces, the movement would prove a disastrous failure.

The New York Herald of the 22nd says it is reported that a Fenian force is gathering on the Vermont border. There is excitement in Missisquoi, Huntington, &c.

**NEW YORK, Sept. 24.**—The Herald's London and Dublin correspondence shows a steady progress by

the people of England and Ireland towards complete attainment of their franchise rights. The movement being covered by the reform agitation in the one country and by the Fenian agitation in the other.

Stephens' headquarters have been recipient of numerous donations from Hungarian, Polish and French refugees, who are anxious to aid the cause of Irish freedom.

At a meeting of the Brotherhood held yesterday, resolutions favouring the early commencement of war in Ireland were passed. Stephens, Kelly, Gleason and others addressed the meeting, avowing themselves ready to return to Ireland whenever ordered.

**THE FENIAN TRIALS.**—We understand that by the orders of the Attorney-General, the sheriff has summoned a double panel of jurors for the trial of the prisoners now charged with high treason. Seventy-two jurors have been summoned. The usual panel is forty-eight, but in order that the panel should not be exhausted by challenges, an additional number has been called from the country. Chief Justice Draper is to preside at the court for the trial of the Fenians on or about the 18th proximo.—*Leader.*

At the instance of the Government the Montreal Telegraph Company are putting up some additions to their lines, which may be made useful in case of emergency. An extension from Waterloo to Knowlton will lock the frontier by two branches at Mansonville in Patton, and Aberdeen in Sutton, while another branch will pass through Swedesburg and Durham Flat to the frontier at Freilighsburg in St. Armand east.

### The Provincial Exhibition.

The twenty-first annual Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association commenced on Monday at Toronto. The Association has gone on steadily increasing with the growth of the country, so that this year the space prepared for the accommodation of exhibitors includes not only the Crystal Palace, but a number of additional outbuildings, and seventy acres of ground. Experience has led to the adoption of great improvements, and the arrangements for the classification of live stock and other articles were much more complete than on any previous occasion.

The programme of the week's proceedings was as follows:—Monday was devoted to the final receiving of articles for exhibition, and their proper arrangement. On Tuesday the judges proceeded to make their awards—the main exhibition building being closed to enable them to discharge their duties properly, the public being admitted only to the grounds. On Wednesday all the buildings and the grounds were open to visitors. On Thursday, the President was to deliver his annual address; and on Friday afternoon the Exhibition was considered officially closed, no more visitors being admitted, and exhibitors being allowed to commence to take their property away. And on Saturday, the Treasurer will commence paying the premiums.

The *Leader*, in advance of the official figures, gave the following as the totals of entries in the different classes:—

Blood horses, 22; agricultural horses, 130; road or carriage horses, 167; heavy draught horses, 60; Durham cattle, 90; Devon cattle, 103; Hereford cattle, 32; Yorkshire cattle, 90; Galloway cattle, 58; Angus cattle, 12; grade cattle, 55; fat and working cattle, 27; Leicester sheep, 384; Cotswold sheep, 140; Southdown sheep, 105; Shropshire and Hampshire Down sheep, 86; Merino sheep, 91; fat sheep, 28; Yorkshire pigs, 39; large Berkshires, 6; other large breed pigs, 17; Suffolk pigs, 40; improved Berkshires, 5; other small breed pigs, 31; poultry, 353; grains, field seeds, hops, &c., 450; root and hood field crops, flax, &c., 428; fruit, 478; garden vegetables, 608; plants and flowers, 185; dairy products, honey, bacon, &c., 140; agricultural imple-

ments, power, 121; a rural implements, hand, 121; cattle food, artificial manures, &c., 11; cabinet ware and other wood manufactures, 49; carriages and sleighs, and parts thereof, 61; chemical manufactures and preparations, 31; decorative and useful arts, drawings and designs, 70; fine arts, 823; machinery and provisions, 42; ladies' work, 282; machinery, castings and tools, 177; metal work (miscellaneous), including stoves, 132; miscellaneous, including pottery and Indian work, 64; musical instruments, 45; natural history, 21; paper, printing and bookbinding, 23; saddle, engine hose, trunkmakers' work and leather, 79; woollen, flax, and cotton goods; furs and wearing apparel, 149—total, 6,250 entries.

Among the dairy products on exhibition is a monster cheese, weighing no less than 7,000 lbs. It was made at the factory of Mr. Harris, of Ingersoll, C.W. It has just been brought from the New York State Fair, recently held at Saratoga, where Mr. Harris was offered \$500 in greenbacks for it. He was also offered \$500 for the use of it during the Exhibition week, for the purpose of having it exhibited in a side tent; but he refused the offer, having decided to exhibit this immense cheese free. It consequence of the dreadful state of the roads on Saturday, four horses were required to haul it to the palace.

**IRISH RETURNING TO IRELAND.**—An English paper says: "The 'immigration' from America into Ireland, recently noticed, continues, three steamers which arrived at Queenstown from the United States last week having brought about one hundred and twenty steerage passengers, all returning emigrants—persons who sailed for America within the year, and had been disappointed in finding employment there at the wages they had been led to expect. On Thursday, however, one hundred and fifty emigrants left the port of Cork for the United States."

**SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 20.**—Florida papers say that the island of Dry Tortugas was recently fired upon by a strange craft bearing the Confederate flag, and Dr. Mudd, who is confined there, was seriously wounded by the explosion of a shell. The vessel was a schooner-rigged steamer, painted a lead colour, with four guns on each broadside, which were all discharged at a distance of two miles from the islands, when the boat put to sea. A United States revenue cutter was lying in the harbour at the time, but not having on steam was unable to pursue.

**THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.**—The steamer North American, arrived at New York, brings Rio de Janeiro papers to August 25th. Advice from the Plata report fighting of a most stubborn and sanguinary nature on the 18th and 19th July, causing a loss of 4,200 killed and wounded in the allied armies, and a proximate amount in the Paraguayan army. The latter was fighting chiefly within entrenchments, and consequently its loss was less.

The Brookville Recorder says that a most extraordinary event occurred in the township of Yonge Front, near Mallorytown, a short time since. A lamb was born with a perfect child's face. The mother and offspring were both killed.

A New Yorker says he can build a ship for \$3,000 that will cross the ocean in sixty hours. His theory is a vacuum at the bottom.

The entire fortune of an English lady, who lives in great style, consists in one of the advertising columns of the London Times.

Among the passengers by the steamship Fulton, which arrived at New York last week, was the Hon. W. Napier, brother of Lord Napier, late British ambassador to the United States; he intends to locate permanently in the United States as a farmer.

A four-story tenement house, No. 138, Avenue A, New York, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 23rd inst. Cornelius Rottiger, his wife and three daughters, aged respectively 8, 10, and 16, occupied the third story, and fearing to leap from the window, were all burned to death. Another family of five persons, leaped from the fourth story, a bed being held to catch them. The father and son were so severely injured by missing the bed, that their lives are despaired of.

## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

One line, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 20

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East	12 10 P.M.
Night Express going East	12 22 A.M.
Mixed Train going East	11 30 P.M.
Day Express going West	6 50 A.M.
Night Express going West	7 35 A.M.
Mixed Train going West	10 45 A.M.

Montreal Time.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

## ELECTIVE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. McGee, on Monday night, delivered a Lecture on "Manifest Destiny—the Doctrine and the Doctors." The subject is not a new one, and there was consequently nothing very original in what he said about it. He considered the doctrine in reference to its bearing upon Confederation, showing that the "Doctors" and the people of the United States say substantially to us "We will make and mould your future;" but that we reply that we have every right and title that a people can have to try the problem of an independent national existence; and that we prefer to have local self-government "according to the well-understood principles of the British constitution," as distinguished from the theory of the American constitution. He also referred to the great mistake the "doctors" of manifest destiny make, in fancying that their patronage of the Fenian movement will tend to promote the spread of American ideas in Canada.

With respect to the points of similarity and difference between the British and American systems of Government, Mr. McGee remarked:—

"It is sometimes asked what is the British constitution? Where do you find its limits and provisions laid. It is sometimes asserted that the American and British systems are an outgrowth of the same original stock of national life and national character. In so far as the general division of power among some fundamental principles—such as no taxation without representation—there certainly is a kindred between the two systems: but, in many essentials, the difference is radical."

He then went on to say, that we maintain in our constitution the inviolability of the head of the state, while the Americans attempted to lodge the same principle in their Supreme Court, and practically failed in the attempt.

"So soon as the state courts and local legislatures, as in the case of the fugitive slave law, began to override the supremacy of the Supreme Court; so soon as they began to reverse its decisions, that principle of inviolability disappeared from their constitution."

"We maintain in our system the independence of the judiciary, at once of the Crown and the people, while our American friends have descended to the elective principle, in which the thief has a voice in electing the constable who is expected to catch him. (Laughter.) As regards the executive, the judicial and the ministerial functions of government, the Americans have departed far and wide from the British original we both claim to copy, while we still adhere to that original as closely as our circumstances permit."

It appears to us that the above critique is only partially correct, and does not fairly apply to the American national system of government, so far as the elective principle is concerned. For while the Judges of the "State" Courts may as a general rule be elected, we have an idea that the Judges of the United States Courts are still appointed to their offices; and that they have hitherto succeeded very effectually in proving any attempts on the part of State Courts and local legislation to override the supremacy of the Supreme Court. While the fugitive slave law was in existence, it was enforced, even in the Anti-Slavery stronghold, the State of Massachusetts. And if, in rural districts, "the thief has a voice in electing the constable who is expected to catch him," he possesses the power in only a very indirect manner in the large towns and cities, which, as in the case of New York, have in recent years adopted a very excellent system of Metropolitan Police. The rowdy class may, here and there, have a frigid and confederate in the ranks of the police force; but the chief reliance for escape from justice has not been so much upon the elected constable as upon the elected Alderman, generally the creature and the partisan of his own political friends, but not much given to favour those who voted against him.

Granting that the plan of electing judges is injudicious, and that it may have a tendency to impair the impartial administration of justice, it would be well, before making it a chief ground of objection to the American system of government, to consider whether we have not, in Canada, already departed from the British model to some extent, in making Reeves and Deputy Reeves *ex officio* Justices of the Peace? Especially now, as in some cases, they will be elected directly by the people. As magistrates, these elected officials do really judge and decide a good many cases; and if there may be danger to the public welfare, in an American community, from an ambitious and unscrupulous Judge, desirous of re-election, being biased in favour of a criminal who might influence a number of votes for or against him, may not similar causes as reasonably be expected to produce like effects on this side of the line, and occasionally lead to justice being administered with a partial or a slack hand? If Mr. McGee is right in his opinion that the elective principle is carried too far in the United States, then it follows that wherever there are regularly commissioned Justices of the Peace, merely *ex officio* magistrates might advantageously be dispensed with.

## School Examinations

The public examination of all the scholars in School Section No 1 who chose to compete for a part of the prizes jointly contributed by the Hon. B. Flint and the taxpayers of the section, took place in the

Town Hall on Monday afternoon. The attendance of parents and guardians and friends of education—as on the occasion of the examination of the Boys' school last week—was far from numerous, although the weather was as fine as could be desired. The following is the list of the winners of the twelve prizes offered:—

**SPELLING.**—1, Joseph Long; 2, G. Caverly; 3, Almira Ferguson.

**ARITHMETIC (mental).**—1, Elias Brown; 2, John Monney; 3, Josephine Pogue.

**ENGLISH HISTORY.**—1, W. Seymour; 2, L. Weiss; 3, M. Maybee.

**CANADIAN HISTORY.**—1, W. Seymour; 2, N. Hadgins; 3, Lydia Monney.

In the evening, there was a very fair attendance of the children and their friends in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, to witness the distribution of the prizes, which, however, failed to arrive in due season.—After a few remarks from Mr. Wood, who mentioned that Mr. Flint had intended to be present, but was prevented by the pain caused by the loss of the ends of two of his fingers by an accident, Mr. Agar made an address, in the course of which he alluded to the progressive increase in the average attendance of scholars at the Common Schools of North Hastings since he has filled the position of Local Superintendent of Education; and also to the advancement and improvement required each year from the scholars competing for prizes. He also stated that on his representation of the facts, the Chief Superintendent of Education had recommended an additional grant of money in aid of some of the poorer school sections in North Hastings, and had also kindly offered a box of books, which had been used in the Normal School, but were in good condition, for distribution among the sections in which they might be needed. It will be seen from the following table, which he read, that the greatest average increase has taken place in the Village School of Madoc:—

Average Daily Attendance for the Six Months ending

	June, '64.	June, '65.	June, '66.
Madoc	367	390	460
Elzevir	96	103	182
Tudor	38	83	27
Hungerford	451	414	427
Huntingdon	336	337	368
Rawdon	416	471	497
Marmora	111	123	119
	1,815	1,874	2,034
Village of Madoc	62	73	109

Mr. Agar was followed by Mr. U. Seymour, and by the Rev. Messrs. Morrow, English, and Wishart, all of whom gave some excellent practical hints to the children in the course of their brief but pointed remarks.—The last-named strongly advocated the reading of the Bible daily in our Common Schools, now that Roman Catholics possess the right of establishing separate schools if they please.

**Correction.**—In last week's list of successful competitors in Mr. Dafoe's department of the Village School, the Grammar class was accidentally omitted, and the Geography class erroneously reported. The names should have been given as follows:—

**GRAMMAR.**—W. Seymour, Elias Brown, M. Maybee, F. O'Flynn.

**GEOGRAPHY.**—W. Seymour, F. O'Flynn, Elias Brown, G. Caverly.

The Examination of the scholars of the Common Schools of the Township of Madoc was held in the Wesleyan Church, Hazard's Corners, on Tuesday, the 25th instant. Several of the schools were not represented at all, on account of the heavy rain which prevailed during the day. Of those present some came from quite a distance, having started at an early hour, and being far on their way before the storm commenced. The competition, consequently, was not so keen as it might have been, had the weather been fair; but as a test of the general steady improvement made by the children in the township since last year, the examination was considered highly



**Satisfactory.** We learn from Mr. Agar that the attainments of the scholars in spelling and mental arithmetic were very superior, and in history good.—The Warden occupied the chair; and the Rev. Mr. Morrow, Rev. Mr. Thomson, and Mr. O. Hart, teacher officiated as Judges.

The following were the successful competitors in the four classes to which the examination was limited:—

Prize.	SPELLING.	School Sec.
1.	Hugh Blair .....	6.
2.	Maggie Burnside .....	13.
3.	F. Patterson .....	13.
Extra	Franky Tumulty .....	13.
	Annie Comins .....	13.
	Agnes Ellis .....	9.
	MENTAL ARITHMETIC.	
1.	Hugh Blair .....	6.
	James Patterson .....	13.
2. Equal.	McCoy Jones .....	9.
	Lester O'Hara .....	2.
	Early Boud .....	6.
3.	Matilda Ellis .....	3.
	ENGLISH HISTORY.	
	Lucy Bailey .....	2.
	Hugh Blair .....	6.
3.	Alice Bailey .....	2.
	CANADIAN HISTORY.	
1.	Benson O'Hara .....	2.
	Isabella McKenzie .....	2.
3.	Hilton Louck .....	2.

Since the above was in type, a correspondent has kindly furnished us with the following particulars:—

"Notwithstanding the heavy storm and bad state of the roads, there was a very good attendance, although there were but five schools represented.

"Twelve prizes were competed for; the Junior Class, under 12 years of age, being examined in Spelling and Mental Arithmetic, and the Senior Class in English and Canadian History.

"The examination commenced about 11 o'clock, and the first class examined was in Spelling, which was admirable. I was particularly pleased with the spelling of one little girl, Agnes Ellis, who, I was told, is but five years of age, yet out of a class of 24 succeeded in obtaining a prize. The prizes in spelling were so closely contested for, that Mr. Wood proposed that six instead of three prizes be given to the class, and that he would give three of them.

In Mental Arithmetic there were 25 competitors, and I never saw a class acquit themselves more honourably, the answers to the most difficult miscellaneous questions, combining the simple rules of arithmetic, being answered with a readiness that quite astonished all who heard them. As in Spelling, it was proposed that six prizes be given, one of which was given by the Rev. Mr. Thomson another by the Rev. Mr. Morrow, and another by Mr. Wood. The History Classes were also admirable. The scholars, by their answers, showed themselves pretty well acquainted with the history of England and Canada.

"After the examination, short speeches were delivered by Mr. Wood and Mr. Agar, and by the Rev. Messrs. Thomson and Morrow. All seemed pleased with the manner in which the scholars had acquitted themselves, and also that a very decided improvement had been made since last year, particularly in Spelling and Mental Arithmetic. This being the first time the scholars were examined in English or Canadian History, there was no chance to judge of their improvement.

"A great deal of praise is due to the Superintendent, Mr. Agar, for his unremitting attention and untiring zeal in the cause of education in North Hastings. His taking the great amount of trouble he has done, and sacrificing so much of his time, is most certainly very praiseworthy.

"The following were the School Sections present, with their Teachers:—No. 2, Mr. S. A. Gardner; No. 3, Miss E. Campbell; No. 6, Mr. W. Riggs; No. 9, Miss Pogue; No. 13, Miss A. Eadus.

The rainy season appears to have wound up, with the heavy downfall on Tuesday last, and we are now enjoying a spell of fine weather, which promises to remain at "settled fair." The last rains have at length set the creeks fairly running, and the body of water in Deer Creek has swept away the weir which backed up the water for driving Mr. Maybee's plaining machine; and on Thursday night, about eight o'clock, the woodwork of the grist mill dam gave way, and in an instant the bed of the creek was filled with a rush of water equal to that brought down by the heaviest spring freshets.

**THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.**—In the list of prizes awarded by the Judges at the Provincial Exhibition, so far as published at present, we notice only the following as obtained by exhibitors from the County of Hastings:—

In Class XIX., "Pigs—large breeds—Yorkshires."—C. A. Jordison, of Rawdon, the 2nd prize of \$6, for the best boar, under one year; and the first prize, of \$10, for the best breeding sow, one year and over. And in Class XXVI., David Lockwood, of Sidney, \$6, for the best half bushel of Alsike clover seed.

The Canada Company's prize, of \$100 for the best 25 bushels of Fall wheat, the produce of Canada West, being the growth of the year 1886, was awarded to Francis Barclay, of Innisfil; 2nd do., (by the association) John Mitchell, Mono. \$10; 3rd do., do., T. McEwen, Hamilton township, \$20.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### O'HARA'S GRAVE-YARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Undersigned to those Persons who have Buried their Deceased Relatives in the West corner of the West half of Lot No. 4 in the Fourth Concession of MADOC commonly known as O'HARA'S GRAVE-YARD, that the FENCE is now all rotted down, and needs repair. They are therefore requested immediately to send in Subscriptions for the Construction of a new Fence, sufficient to keep Cattle from breaking in; and to pay the same, either in Money or Produce, to Mr. THOMAS CROSS, Merchant, in the Village of Madoc. Sept. 25th. HUGH MCKENZIE.

## MADOC FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC  
BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at  
**VILLAGE OF MADOC,**

ON  
**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1886.**

The PUBLIC admitted at TWELVE o'clock.

Persons exhibiting must obtain Tickets from the Undersigned ONE WEEK PREVIOUS TO THE DAY OF SHOW.

CHARLES GREAM, SECRETARY.  
Madoc, Sept. 20th 1886.

A LIST OF PREMIUMS may be seen at the Secretary's Office.

## NOTICE.

### "O'FLYNN & JONES."

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS heretofore existing and carried on under the name and firm of the above has this Day been dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL CLAIMS against the Firm, presented at the proper time, will be settled by E. D. O'Flynn, who has assumed the liabilities; and ALL DEBTS due to the said Firm must be paid to E. D. O'Flynn.

E. D. O'FLYNN,  
C. W. JONES.

Madoc, Aug. 23, 1886.

### Dissolution of Co-Partnership!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in this Village, under the Name and Firm of  
**DEANS & GRAY,**

has THIS DAY expired by limitation of time. ALL DEBTS due by the Firm will be PROMPTLY PAID, on application being made to either of the Partners of the late Firm,—at Madoc.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED to the late Firm of D. & G., either by Book Account, Mortgage, or Promissory Note,

Are requested to Pay in their Several Amounts without delay.

James Deans, R. T. GRAY.

Madoc, September 1st, 1886.

### NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP!

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY ENTERED into Co-Partnership, under the Name, style, and Firm of  
**Deans, Gray, & McGregor,**

For the purpose of continuing the Business of the late Firm of DEANS & GRAY.

MR. DEANS is now at MONTREAL, purchasing STOCK for the

### FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Which will arrive and be Ready for Disposal at an early date.  
Madoc, 1st September, 1886.  
JAMES DEANS. R. T. GRAY. JOHN MCGREGOR.

## \$25 REWARD!! IN GOLD!

THE above REWARD will be paid for such information as will lead to the Discovery and Conviction of the Person or Persons who Stole TWO YOUNG PIGS—a Boar and a Sow—of the Jordison Breed, from the Premises of the Undersigned, on or about the 9th of AUGUST last. Also, a SOW of the same Breed, about one year old, stolen sometime in APRIL or MAY last.

Madoc, Sept. 6th, 1886.

JOSEPH BATEMAN.

## MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

## Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR and a HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERRITYPES, and all other kinds of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

## Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

## C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

## FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

## WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

## J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

## Mr. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

## STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—in Dalco's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR STEWART.

B. S. GILBERT.

## Save Your Money!

## W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggon. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1886.

## MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, September 29, 1886.

ASHES .....	6.50	per 100 lbs.
WHEAT (Fall) .....	\$1.10	per 100 lbs.
" (Spring) .....	90c	per 100 lbs.
BARLEY .....	80c	
RYE .....	45c	
OATS .....	28c	
PEAS .....	45c	
CORN .....		
PORK .....		
HIDES .....		
SHEEPSKINS .....	15c	
BUTTER .....	54	
EGGS .....		
HAY .....		

## Belleville Markets.

Full Wheat, \$1.30 per 100 lbs. Spring Wheat, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.  
Barley, 45c per 100 lbs. Rye, 50c per 100 lbs. Peas, 55c per 100 lbs.  
Oats, 30c per 100 lbs. Corn, 55c per 100 lbs. Potatoes, 65c per 100 lbs.

## SMILE, AND BE CONTENTED.

The world grows old, and men grow cold,  
To each whilst seeking ease;  
And what with Fate, and care, and toil,  
We scarce have time for pleasure.  
But never mind, that is a loss  
Not much to be lamented;  
Life rolls on gaily if we will  
But smile and be contented.

If we are poor and would be rich,  
It will not be by pining;  
No! steadily hearts and hopeful minds  
Are life's bright silver lining.  
There's never a man that dures to hope,  
Hath of his choice repented.  
The happiest souls on earth are those  
Who smile and are contented.

When grief does come to touch the heart,  
And fortune bids us sorrow,  
From hope we may a blessing reap,  
And consolation borrow.  
If thorns will rise where crosses bloom,  
It cannot be prevented.  
So make the best of life you can,  
And smile and be contented.

## DREAM-HAUNTED.

(Continued.)

Before me was the drawing-room at Gledhills—I recognized it at once by the portrait of the soldier over the fireplace. The walls, painted of a delicate sea-green, were hung with numerous pictures and engravings in rich frames. A thick Aubusson carpet covered the floor; and in the huge fireplace, a wood fire that had nearly burned itself down to ashes, was slowly expiring. The furniture was chintz-covered, and curtains of chintz draped the three high narrow windows. Standing in one corner, between the quaintly-carved legs of a mahogany chiffonier, was a tall Mandarin jar, with an open-work lid, from which was exhaled a faint, indescribable perfume, as of the bruised sweetness of a hundred flowers; in the opposite corner stood a harp; books richly bound were scattered about the room, which was lighted by a number of wax candles fixed in lustres over the mantel-piece.

Seated at a little fancy table, was a girl, eighteen or twenty years old, making believe to be busy with her embroidery, but with a mind evidently pre-occupied by some more important subject. She had on a short, waisted white dress, after the fashion of those days, from which her long narrow skirts fell away in sedate folds, utterly quiescent of all modern modes of extension of circumference. Her face was a beautiful, and she had the air of a person quite conscious of that fact; but underlying this charm of regular features, there was something resolute and proud, that carried the mind back, as by an instinct, to the portrait over the fireplace. She had loosened the thick masses of her chestnut hair, and they now fell low down over her shoulders, confined only by a thin chain of gold, from which hung a locket, which she drew every now and then from the bosom of her dress, and pressed with feverish eagerness to her lips. The same impatience was visible in the way in which she would put a few quick stitches into her embroidery, and then pause, with the needle in her fingers, to listen intently, and so lapse into a dreamy absent mood, out of which she would wake up in a minute or two with a start, and begin to ply her needle again as restlessly as before.

That something for which she was so impatiently waiting came at last—a low, clear, peculiar whistle, heard by me so distinctly through the midst of my dream, and remembered so well when I awoke, that I could afterwards reproduce it exactly. The young lady started to her feet the moment the signal fell on her ear. Her eyes flashed with a newer radiance; her soft lips parted into a smile; while from her bosom upward a lovely flush spread swiftly, as though Eros had touched her that instant with his torch, and already the celestial flame were coursing through her veins. A brief minute she stood thus, like a lovely statue of Expectancy; then she hurried to one of the windows, and drawing aside the long chintz curtain, she placed a lighted candle close to the window as an answering signal. Then, having withdrawn the candle, and replaced the curtain, so that the window from the outside world seem quite dark again, she left the room, to return presently with a ladder of thin rope, to which were affixed two hooks of steel. Her next proceeding was to lock the three doors which opened into the drawing room; and having thus secured herself from intrusion, she passed out of sight, behind one of the curtains; and then I heard the faint sound of a window being cautiously lifted, and I knew, as well as though the whole scene were visible to me, that she was fixing the rope-

ladder to the balcony by means of its hooks, and that presently her lover would be with her.

And so it fell out. A little while, and the curtain was lifted; the lady came back into the room; and following close upon her steps came a tall stranger, dark and handsome, like a true hero of romance.

'My darling Lenore!'

'My dearest Varrel!'

He took her in his arms, and stooped and kissed her fondly; and then he drew her to the light, and gazed down into her eyes, in which nothing but love for him was then visible, and then he stooped again, and kissed her not less tenderly than before. His roquelaure and hat had fallen to the ground, and he now stood revealed, a man of fashion of the period. As before stated, he was eminently good-looking, with languishing black eyes, and a pensive smile, such as one usually endows Romeo with in imagination. He wore his hair without parting of any kind, in a profusion of short, black, glossy curls, in which there was no trace of the elaboration of art, and he was clean-shaven, except for a short whisker that terminated half-way down his cheek. He wore a blue coat with gilt buttons, swallow-tailed, short in the waist, and high collared. His waistcoat was bright yellow as to colour, crossed with a small black stripe; a huge seal depended from the fob of his black small-clothes; and the Hessian boots in which his lower extremities were encased, were polished to a marvellous degree of brilliancy. His cravat, white and unstarched, and tied with a large bow, was made of fine, soft muslin; and the frilled bosom of his shirt had been carefully crimped by co-scientious feminine fingers. In this frill he wore a small cluster of brilliants; while a large signet ring, a genuine antique, decorated the first finger of his right hand.

Such was the appearance of Sir Derwent Varrel; and absurd as a costume like his would now seem on the classic flags of Bond Street or St. James's, it yet became the Baronet admirably, while he in return lent it a grace and distinction that made it seem the only proper attire for a gentleman.

'Why did you not come last night?' said Lenore.

'Hour after hour, I waited for you in vain.'  
'I was not my fault, dearest, that I did not; of that rest well assured,' answered Varrel. 'Business that brooked not delay kept me from your side. I was hugely chagrined.'

'That weary, weary business!' sighed Lenore. 'Tis ever men's excuse. But now that you are here, I'll not be melancholy. Ah, that I could be for ever by your side!'

She nestled her head shyly on his bosom. He stroked her chestnut hair softly and looked down on her with a crafty and sinister smile—such a smile as might light up the face of a Fowler when he sees the fluttering innocent which he has been doing his best to entice, begin to turn ingenuously towards the snare.

'Little simpleton!' he replied, pulling her ear. 'You speak as if what you long for were impossible of attainment; whereas one word from you would make it a blissful certainty, and render two loving hearts happy for ever.'

'I cannot, Varrel—I cannot say that word. Ah, why does my father dislike you so much?'

'My faith! how should I know? But dislike is not the word, little one. You should ask, why does he hate me so intensely? There are those who gladly calumniate me, and for such he has ever a ready ear; for I am unfortunate enough to have many enemies, and doubtless twice as many faults.'

'No, no, I will not hear such language,' exclaimed Lenore. 'In time my father will relent, and then—'

'Never, girl!' said Varrel fiercely. 'Colonel Lomond is not made of melting stuff. His hatred of me he will carry with him to the grave. Never look for change in him.—Sweet one,' he added, changing his tone in a moment to one of low-breathed, imploring tenderness—'sweet one, as I have told thee before, both thy fate and mine are dependent on a single word from those rosy lips. Be mine, in spite of every one! I am rich, and can supply thy every want. We will go abroad; and in some lovely Italian valley, or fair isle of the eastern seas, we will forget our bygone troubles, and watch the happy days glide softly past, while rounding our lives to that perfect love which alone can bring back Eden to this weary earth. O Lenore, dearest and best-beloved, flee with me at once and for ever!'

She was standing by the little table, smiling, trembling, and yet with tears half starting from her lids, while he, kneeling on one knee, was covering her hand with passionate kisses.

'O Varrel, you try me almost beyond my strength,' she murmured. 'But I cannot, I dare not do as you wish. You know not my father as well as I do. He would seek me out and kill me—and you too, and you too, Derwent! wherever we might be. His vengeance would be terrible and pitiless.'

'Timid little puss!' he said, half scornfully, as he rose and encircled her waist with his arm. 'Am I not competent to protect thee against the world? Fear nothing. For this house of bondage, for this stagnation of heart and soul, I will give thee life, and light, and love. Thou shalt exchange this!'

'Hush!' exclaimed Lenore suddenly with a smothered shriek. 'I hear my father's footfall on the stairs. To the window, Varrel, or you are lost!'

One hasty kiss, and then Varrel dashed aside the chintz curtain, and sprang to the window, only to fall back next moment into the room like a man stricken in the dark. 'A thousand devils! I have been betrayed,' he exclaimed. 'The rope-ladder is gone, and I see the figures of men moving about the lawn. Lenore, you must hide me!'

'Too late—too late!' she sobbed.  
(To be continued.)

## VARIETIES.

Why is love like a Scotch plaid?—Because it is all stuff, and often crossed.

The Largest Room in the World—The "room for improvement."

One gallery in the Exhibition, say the Paris papers, will be devoted to human skulls.

A mass of the best canal coal of the size of a whale contains more oil than there is in that fish.

A thousand parties of pleasure do not leave a recollection worth that of one good action.

It is a great blunder, in the pursuit of happiness, not to know when we have got it; that is, not to be content with a reasonable and possible measure of it.

'We know a girl,' says Punch, "so industrious that when she has nothing else to do, she knits her brows."

A Yankee horse-tamer advertises a performing horse that will kick a cigar out of the mouth of any one of the audience that will let him, without touching the face of the smoker.

When General Gregory went to Texas he visited a lawyer at his office, and asked him for a copy of the laws of Texas. The lawyer opened a drawer, took out a large and handsome bowie-knife, and gave it to the General.

A singular notice has been given by Mr. Beards, namely, that he will introduce a Bill next year for the dissolution of the union between England and Ireland, and at the same time to appoint a Royal Prince to reside permanently in Ireland as Viceroy.

The site of the ancient British and Roman Capital of southern Britain has been laid open at Silchester, near Basingstoke, and a large number of relics have been found. A brick has turned up on which some Roman lover has cut words relating to "my lass" or "my girl."

A gentleman travelling in Southern Pennsylvania reports a good story about a worthy mechanic who inspired a legislative honour. In his printed appeal to the voters he said, with more significance than he intended, "that if they declined to elect him he should remain at home a cooper and an honest man."

The Bishop of Carlisle—who thinks that every boy and girl should learn to repeat the thirty-nine articles as well as the Catechism—recently asked a youthful scholar if he had read the thirty-nine articles. "No," said the boy, "but I have read the 'Forty Thieves.'" "You may stand down, sir," said the bishop.

An honest rustic went into the shop of a Quaker to buy a hat, for which twenty-five shillings were demanded. He offered twenty shillings. "As I live," said the Quaker, "I cannot afford to give it thee at that price.—'As you live!'" exclaimed the countryman. "Then live more moderately, and be hanged to you!"—"Friend," said the Quaker, "thou shalt have the hat for nothing. I have sold hats for twenty years, and my trick was never found out before."

Several attempts have been made to introduce steamers between Panama and the minor Central American ports, but have proved failures. The objections of the natives to steam navigation are truly characteristic of a race to whom time is not money. "How can you expect us Spanish Americans to support such an imposition?" said a man from Chiriqui. "A sailing vessel takes a week from our place to Panama. During the whole of that time we are supplied with meat and drink, and pay only twenty-eight dollars; whilst the steamer goes in less than a day, gives us but two meals at most, and charges thirty dollars. If your own countrymen are silly enough to submit to such charges, they may do so; we certainly shall not."